

# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## JOURNAL.

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SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
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From "Forest and Stream."

## How to Shoot at Long Range.

NUMBER 5.—(See Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, on the same subject, in "FOREST AND STREAM.")

THE last source of error that we have to describe is that of the operator, or rifleman himself. All of this class of errors may, we believe, be included in one grand one, and if he avoids this he will escape all the rest. This is, *not pulling the trigger at the right moment*. No rifleman need ever expect to hold his rifle still. So long as its butt rests against a human organism the movements of respiration and circulation will cause the muzzle to describe a series of curves, infinitely small perhaps, but quite perceptible if one looks through a telescope sight. The only thing that can be done is to accept the fact of a movement, and pull the trigger while the axis of sight is moving toward the bull's eye, and at that happy instant, so that the projectile will neither fall to reach it nor be thrown beyond it.

This art can be acquired, and, when acquired, kept by practice only. Moreover, practice at Mr. Conlin's suspended bullet, at seventy-five feet distance, is just as good as practice at the Creedmoor bull's eye at 1,000 yards. When the rifleman has acquired this union of the nerves of volition and action, so that he pulls, without jerking, just at the right moment, he can tell as soon as he has pulled the trigger, and before hearing from the marker, whether his shot has been a good one or not. That is to say, if his cartridge was properly loaded and his rifle properly sighted.

Having acquired this power, his chief effort should be to so adapt himself to external circumstances as not to interfere with it. He should therefore take that position in which he finds he can do it best, whether it be kneeling, sitting, or lying flat. He should dress in such a manner as to keep himself perfectly comfortable, and not cramp his freedom of movement. He should eat, drink, and smoke (if he is a smoker) with moderation, for any disarrangement of the stomach acts upon the nerves at once, and the power is lost. Finally, he should keep his temper, whether a bull's eye or a miss is recorded against him.

Match rifle shooting is very like match billiard playing. Some men can do very well in private what they utterly fail to do in public. These are not the men to compete with the Irish team-range at Creedmoor, where the clear light of each man has made. The rifleman then should be told nothing, and not allowed to use a telescope. The only use of the squares (which should be recorded as usual) would be in determining ties. For example, if two bulls' eyes, one in square 41, the other in square 56; 41 is of course the highest. Some squares are of equal value as removed from the absolute centre, but it would be easy to get over this difficulty by agreeing to rank the squares which are equal in position by their numbers. Thus of the four bulls' eyes squares—30, 51, 49, and 42—it should be agreed that 43 was the highest value expressed as a rule. Ties shall be decided by taking the hit upon the nearest square to the centre as the highest; if both hits are on squares equally distant from the centre, that upon the square numbered the highest shall be taken to be the highest. The adoption of this rule would abolish the tedious shooting off of ties, which everybody, we believe, heartily abhors. T. C. C.

### "REMINGTON'S"

BREECH-LOADING LONG RANGE

TARGET RIFLE.



Weight, 10 lbs.  
Length of barrel, 34 inches.  
Calibre, 44-100 in.

Pistol-grip Stock, Fine Walnut, Oil Finished, Checked Grip, Case-hardened mount.

If telegraph wires are used (as they should be), the marker at the butt signals the number, as well as the hit, thus:—B. 41, or C. 69, or O. 2, as the case may be. If there is no telegraph, the marker holds his disk over the square hit long enough for the recorder at the firing range to recognize what square it is, which he can do from its position, aided by the knowledge of whether it is bull's eye, or centre, or outer. At very long ranges a telescope would be necessary. The number of the square hit is entered in the rifleman's notes, along with the degrees and minutes of actual elevation, the state of the weather, etc., etc. This system is used on practice days, when the object should be to give all the information possible to the rifleman.

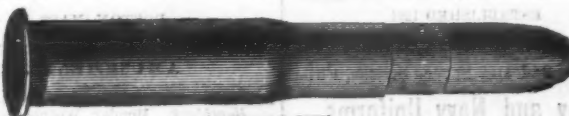
But match days should be looked upon as examination days, to see how much progress sight has an orthoptic aperture, a minute hole in a cup-shaped convex disk. This disk can be raised or lowered to the various elevations required, and is worked by a thumb screw. There is a moving the sight up or down, the disk is slightly loosened, one turn or so secures it. The whole is carefully darkened, so as to give no sparkle of light, which might be seen by the enemy. When the front sight is the central position, it rests between either way, the distance is read from the mark opposite the direction in which it is doubtless added immensely to the efficiency of the already justly celebrated gun, when these target rifles are now made when required with a combination pistol-handle, spared no pains or expense in producing a most accurate and convenient sight. On front sight correspond to 2 inches per each 100 yards, or say 20 inches at 1,000 yards.



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Brass Case Centre-fire Cartridge for "Remington's" Long Range Target Rifle. Made expressly for this Rifle by

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85 grains powder  
1 1/4 oz. Bullet  
1 1/4 oz. weight of Cartridge.

EXACT SIZE.



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Price of Rifle.....	\$100.00 Each
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" " Bullets.....	1 50 " "
" " Shells (primed).....	2 00 " "

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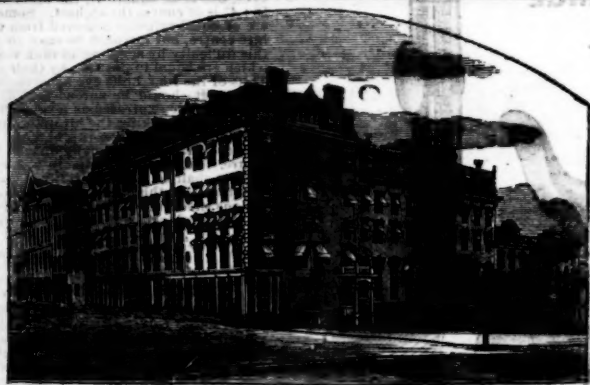
## STATIONS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE U. S. ARMY, BY COMPANIES.

(APRIL 25, 1874.)

We shall be greatly obliged if officers will give us early notice of any changes which may be required in this table.

Regt. No.	Headquarters.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K
1st	Willett's Ft. NYH	Willett's Ft. NYH	Willett's Ft. NYH	Willett's Ft. NYH	Willett's Ft. NYH	West Point, N. Y.					
2d	Benicia Bks, Cal	Benicia Bks, Cal	Fort Klamath, Or	Camp McDermitt, Nev	Benicia Bks, Cal	Ft Lapwai, I T	Camp Warner, Or	Camp Bidwell, Cal	Camp Harney, Or	Camp Harney, Or	Camp Harney, Or
3d	Ft Sandus, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Camp Brown, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Camp Douglas, UT	Fort Laramie, W T	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Laramie, W T	Fort Laramie, W T
4th	Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.	Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.	Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.	Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.	Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.	Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.	Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.	Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.	Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.	Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.	Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.
5th	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas
6th	Tucson, A. T.	Tucson, A. T.	Tucson, A. T.	Tucson, A. T.	Tucson, A. T.	Tucson, A. T.	Tucson, A. T.	Tucson, A. T.	Tucson, A. T.	Tucson, A. T.	Tucson, A. T.
7th	Fort Hays, Kas.	Fort Hays, Kas.	Fort Hays, Kas.	Fort Hays, Kas.	Fort Hays, Kas.	Fort Hays, Kas.	Fort Hays, Kas.	Fort Hays, Kas.	Fort Hays, Kas.	Fort Hays, Kas.	Fort Hays, Kas.
8th	St Paul, Minn.	St Paul, Minn.	St Paul, Minn.	St Paul, Minn.	St Paul, Minn.	St Paul, Minn.	St Paul, Minn.	St Paul, Minn.	St Paul, Minn.	St Paul, Minn.	St Paul, Minn.
9th	Santa Fe, N. M.	Santa Fe, N. M.	Santa Fe, N. M.	Santa Fe, N. M.	Santa Fe, N. M.	Santa Fe, N. M.	Santa Fe, N. M.	Santa Fe, N. M.	Santa Fe, N. M.	Santa Fe, N. M.	Santa Fe, N. M.
10th	Ringgold Bks, T.	Ringgold Bks, T.	Ringgold Bks, T.	Ringgold Bks, T.	Ringgold Bks, T.	Ringgold Bks, T.	Ringgold Bks, T.	Ringgold Bks, T.	Ringgold Bks, T.	Ringgold Bks, T.	Ringgold Bks, T.
11th	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T
12th	Charleston, S C	Charleston, S C	Charleston, S C	Charleston, S C	Charleston, S C	Charleston, S C	Charleston, S C	Charleston, S C	Charleston, S C	Charleston, S C	Charleston, S C
13th	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md
14th	Ft Hamilton, N. Y.	Ft Hamilton, N. Y.	Ft Hamilton, N. Y.	Ft Hamilton, N. Y.	Ft Hamilton, N. Y.	Ft Hamilton, N. Y.	Ft Hamilton, N. Y.	Ft Hamilton, N. Y.	Ft Hamilton, N. Y.	Ft Hamilton, N. Y.	Ft Hamilton, N. Y.
15th	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal
16th	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I
17th	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich
18th	Atlanta, Ga.	Atlanta, Ga.	Atlanta, Ga.	Atlanta, Ga.	Atlanta, Ga.	Atlanta, Ga.	Atlanta, Ga.	Atlanta, Ga.	Atlanta, Ga.	Atlanta, Ga.	Atlanta, Ga.
19th	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas
20th	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T
21st	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas
22nd	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.
23rd	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T
24th	Ft. A. Russell, W. T.	Ft. A. Russell, W. T.	Ft. A. Russell, W. T.	Ft. A. Russell, W. T.	Ft. A. Russell, W. T.	Ft. A. Russell, W. T.	Ft. A. Russell, W. T.	Ft. A. Russell, W. T.	Ft. A. Russell, W. T.	Ft. A. Russell, W. T.	Ft. A. Russell, W. T.
25th	Omaha Bks, Neb	Omaha Bks, Neb	Omaha Bks, Neb	Omaha Bks, Neb	Omaha Bks, Neb	Omaha Bks, Neb	Omaha Bks, Neb	Omaha Bks, Neb	Omaha Bks, Neb	Omaha Bks, Neb	Omaha Bks, Neb
26th	Ft. McKavett, Tex	Ft. McKavett, Tex	Ft. McKavett, Tex	Ft. McKavett, Tex	Ft. McKavett, Tex	Ft. McKavett, Tex	Ft. McKavett, Tex	Ft. McKavett, Tex	Ft. McKavett, Tex	Ft. McKavett, Tex	Ft. McKavett, Tex
27th	Ft. Richardson, Tex	Ft. Richardson, Tex	Ft. Richardson, Tex	Ft. Richardson, Tex	Ft. Richardson, Tex	Ft. Richardson, Tex	Ft. Richardson, Tex	Ft. Richardson, Tex	Ft. Richardson, Tex	Ft. Richardson, Tex	Ft. Richardson, Tex
28th	Angel Island, Cal	Angel Island, Cal	Angel Island, Cal	Angel Island, Cal	Angel Island, Cal	Angel Island, Cal	Angel Island, Cal	Angel Island, Cal	Angel Island, Cal	Angel Island, Cal	Angel Island, Cal
29th	Camp Douglas, U. T.	Camp Douglas, U. T.	Camp Douglas, U. T.	Camp Douglas, U. T.	Camp Douglas, U. T.	Camp Douglas, U. T.	Camp Douglas, U. T.	Camp Douglas, U. T.	Camp Douglas, U. T.	Camp Douglas, U. T.	Camp Douglas, U. T.
30th	Ft. Laramie, W T	Ft. Laramie, W T	Ft. Laramie, W T	Ft. Laramie, W T	Ft. Laramie, W T	Ft. Laramie, W T	Ft. Laramie, W T	Ft. Laramie, W T	Ft. Laramie, W T	Ft. Laramie, W T	Ft. Laramie, W T
31st	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T
32nd	Nashville, Tenn	Nashville, Tenn	Nashville, Tenn	Nashville, Tenn	Nashville, Tenn	Nashville, Tenn	Nashville, Tenn	Nashville, Tenn	Nashville, Tenn	Nashville, Tenn	Nashville, Tenn
33rd	Ft. Abercrombie, D. T.	Ft. Abercrombie, D. T.	Ft. Abercrombie, D. T.	Ft. Abercrombie, D. T.	Ft. Abercrombie, D. T.	Ft. Abercrombie, D. T.	Ft. Abercrombie, D. T.	Ft. Abercrombie, D. T.	Ft. Abercrombie, D. T.	Ft. Abercrombie, D. T.	Ft. Abercrombie, D. T.
34th	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C
35th	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La
36th	Ft. Snelling, Minn	Ft. Snelling, Minn	Ft. Snelling, Minn	Ft. Snelling, Minn	Ft. Snelling, Minn	Ft. Snelling, Minn	Ft. Snelling, Minn	Ft. Snelling, Minn	Ft. Snelling, Minn	Ft. Snelling, Minn	Ft. Snelling, Minn
37th	Ft. Klamath, Or	Ft. Klamath, Or	Ft. Klamath, Or	Ft. Klamath, Or	Ft. Klamath, Or	Ft. Klamath, Or	Ft. Klamath, Or	Ft. Klamath, Or	Ft. Klamath, Or	Ft. Klamath, Or	Ft. Klamath, Or
38th	Ft. Sully, D T	Ft. Sully, D T	Ft. Sully, D T	Ft. Sully, D T	Ft. Sully, D T	Ft. Sully, D T	Ft. Sully, D T	Ft. Sully, D T	Ft. Sully, D T	Ft. Sully, D T	Ft. Sully, D T
39th	Prescott, A T	Prescott, A T	Prescott, A T	Prescott, A T	Prescott, A T	Prescott, A T	Prescott, A T	Prescott, A T	Prescott, A T	Prescott, A T	Prescott, A T
40th	Fort Duncan, Tex	Fort Duncan, Tex	Fort Duncan, Tex	Fort Duncan, Tex	Fort Duncan, Tex	Fort Duncan, Tex	Fort Duncan, Tex	Fort Duncan, Tex	Fort Duncan, Tex	Fort Duncan, Tex	Fort Duncan, Tex
41st	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex

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OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Worrell Sisters—Saturday Matinee.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—*Les Attraits*.—Miss Rose Eyttinger, Mr. Stuart Robinson. Saturday Matinee, at 1.30.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—*Humpty Dumpty*.—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. E. K. Fox. Matinee at 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—*Donald McKay*.—Oliver Donat Byron.

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to No. 23 Murray St.

## THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Bollenap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for  
the week ending April 21, 1874.

Tuesday, April 21.

Major Guido Ilges, Seventh Infantry (promoted from captain, Fourteenth Infantry), will proceed without delay to join his proper station in the Department of Dakota.

Major Nathan W. Osborne, Fifteenth Infantry (promoted from captain, Thirteenth Infantry), will proceed without delay to join his proper station in the Department of Missouri.

Major Alfred L. Hough, Twenty-second Infantry (promoted from captain, Thirteenth Infantry), will proceed without delay to join his proper station in the Department of Dakota.

**Discharged.**—Privates George C. Charles, E, Nineteenth Infantry; Frederick Hoffman, H, Thirty-third Infantry; John Peters, D, Fourth Cavalry; John Ryan, E, Tenth Infantry; George R. Pearne, K, Ninth Infantry; Adolph Naples, D, Nineteenth Infantry; Joseph Hoyt, B, First Infantry; Charles Gillman, F, Fourteenth Infantry; Peter Coats, K, Fourteenth Infantry; Unattached Recruit Joseph P. Flattery, Third Artillery; Recruit Richard Jones, General Service U. S. Army.

**Restored to duty without trial and transferred.**—Privates Albert Remillard, I, Nineteenth Infantry, to General Service U. S. Army; Daniel Foley, G, Nineteenth Infantry; Patrick Scully, E, Battalion of Engineers, to C, Sixteenth Infantry; Bugler William Karg, E, Fifth Artillery, to D, Thirteenth Infantry; Musician James Harris, C, Fifteenth Infantry, to G, Fifth Infantry; Privates John T. Davenport, F, Fifth Cavalry, to I, First Cavalry; John Clark, F, Twenty-second Infantry; James Simpson, H, First Infantry; Charles D. Waterman, G, First Infantry; James Bialing, E, Second Infantry; Thomas Hogan, E, Second Infantry; William Koss, A, Third Infantry; John Heizmann, D, Sixth Infantry; James May, G, Sixth Infantry; Thos. Meers, B, Eighth Infantry; George Bell, G, Eighth Infantry; Henrie Hertzler, B, Ninth Infantry; Eugene M. Heaser, I, Ninth Infantry; Elmore Holmes, E, Eleventh Infantry; Daniel Maloney, K, Eleventh Infantry; Carlos Carmona, F, Sixteenth Infantry; Hiram Edgar, I, Eighteenth Infantry; Andrew Peterson, D, Nineteenth Infantry; Philip Purtell, D, Nineteenth Infantry; William H. C. Riley, G, Twentieth Infantry; George W. McConnell, F, Second Cavalry; Edward B. Wheeler, B, Third Cavalry; John B. Tepe, M, Seventh Cavalry, trans to General Service U. S. Army; First Class Private Michael Kavanaugh, E, Battalion of Engineers, to E, Eighth Cavalry; Privates Peter Doraty, G, Thirtieth Infantry, to F, Eighth Infantry; Peter Connaughton, G, Thirteenth Infantry, to C, Eighth Infantry; James Waters, C, Fourteenth Infantry, to C, Eighth Infantry; Adelbert Jaquay, A, Fourteenth Infantry, to C, Eighth Infantry; Henry Dunn, D, Sixth Cavalry, to G, Third Cavalry; Frank Hoey, B, Thirteenth Infantry, to F, Eighth Infantry; Frederick S. Sherman, B, Thirteenth Infantry, to A, Eighth Infantry; John Mullen, K, First Artillery, to L, Seventh Cavalry; John Kilmartin, I, First Artillery, to D, Tenth Infantry; Patrick McGarry, H, Third Artillery, to M, First Artillery; Charles Morse, M, First Artillery, to date December 24, 1873, to enable him to report (at his own expense) at a naval station.

A Board of Survey to consist of Major L. H. Pelouze, A. A. G.; Captain James McMillan, Third Artillery; First Lieutenant C. E. Dutton, Ordnance Department, will assemble at the recruiting rendezvous of Second Lieutenant A. B. Dyer, Jr., Fourth Artillery, in Washington, on the 28th day of April, 1874, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to inquire into and fix the responsibility for the loss of certain articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, the property of the United States, and for which Lieutenant Dyer is responsible.

The junior member of the Board will act as Recorder.

Assistant Surgeon B. F. Pope is authorized to draw mileage in advance for the journey to be performed under Par. 1, S. O. No. 78, April 10, 1874, from this office, directing him to report in person to the Commanding General Department of Texas.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish James Renahan, formerly private, H, Third Infantry, with transportation from Boston, Mass., to Washington, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home.

The Commanding General Department of the Missouri will grant a furlough for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Sergeant John Bower, H, Fifth Infantry.

Par. 2, S. O. No. 54, March 18, 1874, from this office, directing that Private Adam Simons, B, Twenty-first

Infantry, be discharged the service of the United States, is revoked.

Wednesday, April 22.

**Discharged.**—Privates Philip M. Hambest, E, Eighth Cavalry; Herbert Monroe Arnold, alias Herbert V. Monroe, G, Seventh Cavalry; John Manion, F, Fourth Infantry; James D. Ward, D, Sixteenth Infantry; Patrick Bourke, E, Sixth Infantry; Hugo Person, C, Twenty-first Infantry; George E. Galecia, G, Thirteenth Infantry; Sergeant Frank F. Wood, General Service U. S. Army. By direction of the President, Private James McCrippen, General Service U. S. Army.

Par. 10, S. O. No. 81, April 14, 1874, from this office, directing that Private Patrick Bourke, C, Sixth Infantry, be discharged the service of the United States, is revoked.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Patrick Horn, formerly musician, General Service U. S. Army, with transportation from Astoria, New York, to Washington, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home.

Thursday, April 23.

Par. 14, S. O. No. 64, March 25, 1874, from this office, directing that Privates Ernst Seurkamp, K, First Artillery, and Henry Mansfield, D, Nineteenth Infantry, be transferred to D, First Artillery, is revoked.

So much of Par. 7, S. O. No. 246, December 11, 1873, from this office, as directs that Private Charles Braun, Military Academy Detachment of Cavalry, be discharged the service of the United States, is revoked.

So much of Par. 5, S. O. No. 50, March 9, 1874, from this office, as directs that Private Henry Shaw, M, Second Artillery, be restored to duty without trial and transferred to K, Fourth Artillery, is revoked.

**Discharged.**—Private John W. Green, D, Third Cavalry; Second Class Private Henry Steward, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army; Private Joseph N. King, H, Twenty-second Infantry.

**Transferred.**—Private Henry Mansfield, D, Nineteenth Infantry, to K, First Artillery.

Friday, April 24.

**Discharged.**—Privates John Kane, B, Fourteenth Infantry; Albert Ginsberg, F, Seventh Infantry; Charles B. Hayden, D, Fifth Cavalry; Frederick Michael, band of the Twenty-first Infantry; William O'Brien, H, First Artillery; Cornelius Honan, G, First Cavalry; John Burke, C, Second Battalion Fourteenth Infantry.

Privates Samuel Green and George S. Wilton, E, Eleventh Infantry, who have surrendered as deserters from the Navy, will be discharged from the Army, on receipt of this order at the places where they may be serving, to date January 1, 1874, to enable them to report (at their own expense) at a naval station.

**Restored to duty without trial and transferred.**—Private Michael Duffy, L, Second Cavalry, to A, Second Cavalry.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, the following changes in the stations and duties of Hospital Stewards, U. S. Army, are made:

Hospital Steward John J. Swan, is relieved from duty at Willet's Point, N. Y. H., and will report in person to the Commanding General Department of the Platte for assignment to duty.

Hospital Steward Francis Tresselt, is relieved from duty in the Department of Arizona, and will report in person to the Commanding General Department of Dakota for assignment to duty.

Hospital Steward William B. Young, is relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota, and will report in person to the commanding officer Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., for assignment to duty at that post.

Captain James S. Casey, Fifth Infantry, is appointed to act as Inspector on certain recruiting property and camp and garrison equipage, reported unserviceable, on hand at the recruiting rendezvous of First Lieutenant Edward Hunter, First Cavalry, New York City, and for which Lieutenant Hunter is responsible.

Par. 6, S. O. No. 63, March 24, 1874, from this office, directing that Private William O'Brien, H, First Artillery, be restored to duty without trial and transferred to E, Third Artillery, is revoked.

So much of Par. 8, S. O. No. 74, April 6, 1874, from this office, as directs that Hospital Steward Charles E. Walsh, U. S. Army, be discharged from the Army to date December 17, 1873, is revoked.

Saturday, April 25.

So much of S. O. No. 70, April 11, 1874, from this office, as relates to Assistant Surgeon Alfred C. Girard, is revoked.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Assistant Surgeon Alfred C. Girard is relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and will report in person to the Superintendent U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., for duty to relieve Assistant Surgeon J. A. Fitzgerald, who, on being thus relieved, will report in person to the commanding officer Department of the Columbia for assignment to duty.

On receipt of this order, Hospital Steward Charles Sinclair, U. S. Army (recently appointed from E, First Cavalry), will proceed to Headquarters Department of Arizona, and report to the Commanding General of that Department for assignment to duty.

First Lieutenant William Logan Seventh Infantry, is relieved from duty on recruiting service and will proceed to join his proper station.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, so much of S. O. 59, March 19, 1874, from this office, as directs Hospital Steward John Carlsen, U. S. Army, to report in person to the Commanding General Depart-

ment of Arizona for duty is revoked, and he will report by letter to the Commanding General Department of California for assignment to duty.

Monday, April 27.

**Restored to duty without trial and transferred.**—Private Edward R. Hubbell, D, Eighth Infantry, to C, Fourth Infantry; Recruit Raymond Cox, H, Second Cavalry, to C, Fourth Infantry; Privates William H. Stokes, G, Second Cavalry, to C, Fourth Infantry; William H. Paria, H, Seventeenth Infantry, to C, Fourth Infantry; Philip McGinty, F, First Cavalry, to K, Fourth Infantry; Joseph E. Coveney, F, Second Infantry, to K, Fourth Infantry; Charles Hottes, A, Fifth Infantry, to K, Fourth Infantry; George E. Chase, A, Seventeenth Infantry, to K, Fourth Infantry; Charles Mohr, K, Third Artillery, to K, Fourth Infantry; Zachary Fleak, F, Eighteenth Infantry, to B, Fourth Infantry; Charles B. Hobaugh, D, Seventh Cavalry, to B, Fourth Infantry; William Ashton, Thomas McGork, Thomas Maher, E, Fourteenth Infantry, to D, Fourth Infantry; Otto H. Wellen, E, Thirty-third Infantry, to C, Fourth Cavalry; William Boem, E, Seventh Cavalry, to I, Fifth Infantry; Chas. W. Simmons, C, Battalion of Engineers U. S. Army, to the General Service U. S. Army; William Smith, H, First Infantry, to G, Twenty-third Infantry.

**Discharged.**—Privates Daniel M. Knowles, I, First Artillery; Patrick Griffin, G, Seventh Infantry; Henry Konklin, G, Second Cavalry; Sergeant Thomas M. Brown, B, Twelfth Infantry; Privates James Grace, F, Twelfth Infantry; Charles Spindle, A, Fourth Infantry; Rudolph Harich, K, Fourteenth Infantry; Edward Kelly, K, First Cavalry; Robert Temple, alias Richard Templeton; Edward Hornlein, Jacob A. Wolf, Daniel McCarthy, Daniel J. Griffen, Hans Johnston, and John Newbanks, General Service U. S. Army; Artificer Albert B. Phillips, M, Second Artillery.

## HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

1. So much of Par. 4, S. O. No. 5, January 30, 1874, from these Headquarters, announcing the transfer of first Lieutenant Constantine Chase from Company D to Company A, vice First Lieutenant E. C. Krower, from Company A to Company D, Third Artillery, is revoked, and the following substituted: First Lieut. G. A. Thurston, from Company E to Company A, vice First Lieutenant E. C. Krower, from Company A to Company E. (S. O. No. 13, April 23.)

2. At the request of the first named officer, and subject to the conditions imposed by Par. 1117, Revised Army Regulations, the following transfers are announced in the Third Artillery: First Lieutenant J. L. Tiernon, from Company B to Company B; First Lieutenant C. S. Heintzelman, from Company B to Company G. (Ibid.)

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters Chicago, Ill.

### DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig.-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

**Second Cavalry.**—First Lieutenant G. C. Doane April 17 was relieved from duty as judge-advocate of the G. C. M. appointed by par. 2, S. O. No. 54, c. s., from department headquarters; Second Lieutenant C. B. Schofield, Second Cavalry, was relieved from duty as a member and detailed as judge-advocate of the same court.

**Seventh Infantry.**—Colonel John Gibbon, having been appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy at the next annual examination April 17 was relieved from the operation of par. 2, S. O. No. 53, c. s., from department headquarters, to enable him to comply with such instructions as he may receive relative to his duties on the board.

**Medical Department.**—The medical director of the department having entered into a contract with Dr. W. E. Brandt, of Hanover, Ind., April 16 he was assigned to duty at Fort Benton, M. T.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

**Eighth Cavalry.**—First Lieutenant H. S. Weeks April 21 was directed to relieve Second Lieutenant S. W. Fountain, of his duties as A. A. Q. M., and A. C. S., at Fort Wingate, N. M. Leave of absence for thirty days, to take effect when he shall have completed the duty prescribed him by par. 2, S. O. No. 31, c. s., from Headquarters District of New Mexico, April 21 was granted Second Lieutenant F. E. Phelps, Eighth Cavalry.

**Payment of Troops.**—Major V. C. Hanna, paymaster, U. S. Army, April 18 was directed to pay the troops stationed at Chicago, Ill., Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., the Cavalry Depot, St. Louis, and Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Major C. M. Tetrell, paymaster, U. S. Army, the troops at Forts Larned and Dodge, Kas., Camp Supply, I. T., the stations of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad to Grenada; Major E. H. Brooke, paymaster, U. S. Army, the troops stationed at Leavenworth Arsenal and Forts Leavenworth, Riley, Hays, and Wallace, Kas., Forts Lyon and Garland, Colorado, and the stations along the Kansas Pacific Railroad to Denver, Col. T., all to April 30, 1874, making first payments not later than the 3d proximo.

**Third Infantry.**—Second Lieutenant William Gerlach April 16 was detailed as member of the G. C.-M. convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by S. O. No. 49, c. s., from department headquarters.

**Fort Bayard.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Bayard, N. M., May 6. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Devin, Major W. R. Price, Eighth Cavalry; Captains George Shorkley, Fifteenth Infantry; A. B. Wells, Eighth Cavalry; H. H. Humphreys, First Lieutenants John Little, S. R. Stafford, Second Lieutenant G. K. McGunnegle, Fifteenth Infantry. Captain Chambers McKibbin, Fifteenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

**Fifth Infantry.**—Captain Wyllys Lyman April 23 was relieved from duty as member of the G. C.-M. convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by S. O. No. 49, c. s., from department headquarters.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

**Brigadier-Gen. C. C. Augur:** Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

**Fifth Infantry.**—We have received the following Order (S. O. 20) issued from the "Headquarters Fort Gibson, I. T., April 21, 1874," giving the particulars of a melancholy accident which occurred at that post: "It becomes the painful duty of the lieutenant-colonel commanding to announce the accidental drowning of Corporal John J. Brown, Privates Gottlieb Fisher, Conrad Lautenschlager, of Company B, Fifth Infantry, and Privates William Hummel and Edward Heron, of Company E, Sixth Cavalry. These men composed a portion of a party detailed on detached service, and were in the act of crossing the Neesha, or Grand river, in a flat boat when it accidentally upset, and twelve soldiers and two citizens were thrown into the water; of these the above named soldiers and a citizen named Edward Schuegraf were drowned. It is impossible to describe the gloom and sorrow which this sad accident has thrown over the officers and soldiers of this command. All bear witness to the high soldierly character and manly bearing which that non-commissioned officer and those privates always exhibited during their service in the Army. Words can but poorly express the tribute of deep regret and sorrow we all feel at the loss of so many good soldiers who met their sudden death whilst in the discharge of their duty."

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Thos. H. Neill.  
THOS. M. WOODRUFF,  
2nd Lieut. 5th Inf., Post Adjutant.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

**Major-General I. McDonell:** Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

**Major-General I. McDonell:** Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

**Payment of Troops.**—The payment of troops in this department on the muster and pay-rolls of April 30 was to be made as follows: Colonel Daniel McClure, A. P. M.-G. U. S. Army, chief paymaster of the department, the troops at Frankfort, Ky.; Major H. B. Reese, paymaster U. S. Army, the troops at Lebanon and Lancaster, Ky.; Nashville, Humboldt, and Chattanooga, Tenn.; Huntsville, Alabama, and Atlanta, Ga.; Major J. R. Mears, paymaster U. S. Army, the troops at Charleston, Columbia, Yorkville, and Newberry, S. C.; Raleigh, Fort Macon, and Fort Johnston, N. C.; Augusta Arsenal and Savannah, Ga., and St. Augustine, Fla.

**Medical Department.**—Surgeon Joseph C. Bally, U. S. Army, April 20 was ordered to Frankfort, Ky., relieving Assistant Surgeon P. Middleton, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon Calvin DeWitt, U. S. Army, at same time was ordered to Humboldt, Tenn., to relieve Assistant Surgeon B. F. Pope, U. S. Army. When relieved from their present duties, Assistant Surgeons Middleton and Pope were ordered to comply with the requirements of par. 1, S. O. No. 73, c. s., W. D., A. G. O.

**First Artillery.**—Captain William L. Haskin April 20 was appointed judge-advocate of the Court of Inquiry, instituted by par. 1, S. O. No. 60, c. s., from department headquarters, vice First Lieutenant and R. Q. M. Robert M. Hall, relieved.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

**Colonel W. H. Emory:** Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

**Issue of Rations.**—The following communications explain themselves:

NEW ORLEANS, April 24, 1874.

To William P. Kellogg, Governor.

I would respectfully inform you that I have this day received telegraphic instructions from the Secretary of War to procure and turn over to the Relief Committee for the sufferers recognized by you 500,000 rations of meat, bread, beans or rice, at the rate of 20,000 rations daily. This will supply 20,000 persons for twenty-five days.

Please notify me of the names of the recognized committee and where they are to be found.

THOMAS C. SULLIVAN,  
Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
NEW ORLEANS, April 24, 1874.

Captain Thomas C. Sullivan, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date. In reply I beg to inform you that a committee of prominent citizens, irrespective of party, has been appointed to distribute contributions and supplies. This committee is co-operating with the State authorities, conjointly with the Chamber of Commerce and the City Council of New Orleans. It consists of Messrs. Duncan F. Kenney, B. F. Joubert, Thomas D. Miller, John R. Clay, John M. Sandige, A. G. Ober, Aristide Mary, Robert Hare, and James Lewis, and its office is at No. 28 Carondelet street.

I respectfully request that you turn over to this committee the supplies referred to in your communication.  
WM. P. KELLOGG, Governor.

The cost the Government for these issues will be \$90,000, and the Secretary of War has asked Congress to appropriate that amount to meet the expenses. The House Committee on Appropriations agreed to report and recommend the immediate passage of a bill to that effect.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

**Major-General W. S. Hancock:** Headquarters, New York.

**Officers Registered.**—The following officers were registered at headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending April 29, 1874: Second Lieutenant Wm. H. Coffin, Fifth Artillery; Captain W. H. McLaughlin, Eighteenth Infantry; First Lieutenants A. E. Milmore, First Artillery; John Leonard, U. S. Army; Lieutenant J. H. Willard, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant Horace Neide, Fourth Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General H. W. Wessells, U. S. Army; First Lieutenants W. E. Van Reed, W. B. Beck, Fifth Artillery; B. M. Custer, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Major Thomas J. Haines, Subsistence Department.

**Fort Adams.**—The leave of absence for seven days granted Captain John V. Furey, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, in orders from the post of Fort Adams, R. I., April 23 was extended fifteen days.

**Furloughs.**—Post commanders in this division April 25 were authorized to grant furloughs to the enlisted men of their commands for a period not exceeding thirty days; the number permitted to be absent at one time to be limited to five per centum of the command of each post. Applications for furloughs for a longer period than thirty days will be forwarded to division headquarters for the action of the division commander.

**Quartermaster's Department.**—The posts of Fort Porter, Fort Niagara, Fort Ontario, and Madison Barracks, N. Y., April 25 were added to the 4th Quartermaster's District in this division. Lieutenant-Colonel Rufus Saxton, D. Q. M.-G., the chief quartermaster of the 4th District, was directed to take station at Buffalo, N. Y.

**Allowance for Clothing.**—A communication from the War Department, in relation to the manner of charging soldiers for clothing according to the pattern issued, announces that soldiers will be credited with the new (increased) allowance for clothing from July 1, 1873, and charged according to the prices of the pattern issued: the prices fixed in G. O. No. 75, of 1871, for clothing of the old pattern, and the prices fixed in G. O. No. 73, of 1873, for clothing of the new pattern. The rule to determine the pattern of clothing, is, if invoiced to the post quartermaster as new uniform, it shall be charged as such, even though it be of the old pattern, but if not invoiced as new uniform, it shall be changed as old uniform.

**Annual Examination of the Artillery School.**—From Fort Monroe, Va., our correspondent writes, April 24, 1874, as follows: The annual examination of the class on duty at the Artillery School has been concluded, and the graduating exercises were held in one of the barrack rooms last evening. Before these exercises commenced, there was a fine display of fireworks, from the parade ground, consisting of rockets, bombs, etc., which had been manufactured by the officers of the class, while they were undergoing instruction in that branch of their profession.

At eight o'clock P. M., the class and their friends assembled in the hall, the stage being occupied by General William F. Barry, commandant and staff, and the instructors of the school. The band of the Artillery School was stationed in rear of the stand, and screened by a festoon of flags, from whence it discoursed some excellent music during the intervals of the exercises.

After an overture by the band, General Barry introduced to the audience Lieutenant C. L. Best, Jr., First Artillery, who proceeded to read an admirable essay on "Napoleon's Campaign in Egypt." He gave all the leading points of that somewhat remarkable event, and at its conclusion was greeted with flattering applause by his friends.

Lieutenant Rollin A. Ives, Fifth Artillery, was next introduced and read a carefully prepared essay upon the changes in tactics due to modern improvements in fire-arms. It occupied about half an hour and was listened to with marked attention throughout, as it contained much valuable information, and demonstrated that much study had been given to its preparation.

The distribution of diplomas to the officers of the graduating class was next in order, which was performed by General Barry. The officers were presented with them, in the order in which they had graduated as follows: Second Lieutenant C. O. Howard, Second Artillery; First Lieutenant W. R. Quinan, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieutenant R. A. Ives, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant C. R. Barnett, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant H. B. Reed, Second Artillery; First Lieutenant C. P. Miller, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieutenant C. L. Best, Jr., First Artillery; Second Lieutenant J. D. C. Hoskins, Third Artillery; Second Lieutenant C. W. Whipple, Third Artillery; First Lieutenant J. E. Wilson, Second Artillery; First Lieutenant J. McGilroy, Second Artillery; First Lieutenant C. F. Humphrey, Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant E. C. Knower, Third Artillery; First Lieutenant E. K. Russell, First Artillery; Second Lieutenant John Pope, Jr., First Artillery; First Lieutenant J. F. Mount, Third Artillery; First Lieutenant S. A. Day, Fifth Artillery, and First Lieutenant J. Keefe, Fifth Artillery.

The above standing was obtained by a competitive examination in the following branches: Ordnance and Gunnery, Engineering, Mathematics, Military History, and Art of War, Military and International Law,

and the Practical Course, which embraces the school of the soldier, the ballation and the various drills with light and heavy artillery, siege guns, mortars, etc.

The class of enlisted men, fifty three in number, consisting of sergeants, corporals, and privates, were then called up, and presented with certificates by General Barry. Their course of studies embraced mathematics, history, geography, and penmanship. Corporal A. L. Scott, of Company C, Fifth Artillery, who graduated at the head of the class also received a handsome book as a reward of merit.

General Barry then spoke as follows:

"The public exercises of this evening will complete the sixth year of the Artillery School. During this period one hundred and thirty-five officers, and two hundred and seventeen enlisted men of the artillery have enjoyed the advantages offered by the course of instructions in its theoretical as well as its practical branch. These numbers constitute a large enough, it may reasonably be supposed to affect, the condition of the special arm of the military service to which we belong.

The great question to us now is, will that effect be favorable, pervading, and permanent? That it has been beneficial, at least for the present, we cannot well resist the conviction, because we have many and indisputable evidences of the fact. My own opinion is, that great good has already been achieved, that the beneficial effects will increase and expand, and that they will endure.

I base this conviction upon the greatly increased and still increasing zeal, diligence, ambition, and cheerfulness of each successive class, and of the apparent lively appreciation on the part of individual members of what is expected of them, not only at the school, but especially after they leave it; for I consider that the good work of individual and corps reform is but begun here. It is the correct soldierly deportment, the intellectual capacity and activity, and the professional acquirements and proficiency of the commissioned officers and rank and file—the first named more particularly—that give tone, character, and excellence to any army. These attributes cannot be overestimated; for from them naturally flows all others—even the *esprit de corps* and the physical courage and endurance, which are undeniably essential, but which are often erroneously thought to be of spontaneous growth, and to be all that is requisite. No finer illustration of this can be desired than was afforded by the German army of Von Moltke in the Franco-Prussian war of 1871. Thoroughly instructed and practical in every technical detail; steady, enduring, and not lacking dash on the battle field; patient and orderly on the march; and subordinate and intelligent always; these were the characteristics of this admirable model army, which made it invincible. I ask you all to make personal application of these brief reflections."

General Barry, then turning to the graduating class, addressed them as follows:

"Officers of the class of 1874, you have achieved much during the past year, and I take great pleasure in stating the fact on this public occasion. You have labored with much more than ordinary zeal and cheerfulness; but I beg you to believe me that there yet remains very much to accomplish. May we not hope that you will address yourselves to this next duty as satisfactorily as you have to that which is now just completed? You would have much to do even if our art were not a progressive one; but you well know how numerous are the changes which are continually taking place, and how essential it is that you should keep pace with them. This is only to be accomplished by intelligent observation and diligent study, and these are quite compatible with any reasonable amount of healthful recreation and amusement. Service at posts where garrisons are of ridiculously insignificant numbers, and where there is a deficiency or even an absolute want of suitable artillery material, and discouragement or apathy in high places, where you should rather look for sympathy and encouragement, are very likely—may I not almost say are quite sure—to dishearten and tempt you to be listless, or even to turn aside. Let me urge you to struggle to disregard and to overcome all such obstacles; to press on steadily in the course of enlightened improvement which it is your plain duty to pursue, and you will then enjoy the high satisfaction of being assured that, in improving yourselves, you have aided most materially in elevating the artillery to the position which it should of right occupy—a position which it never can attain unless its individual officers are all that they ought to be. In the name of the staff of the school, and on my own personal account, I commend and thank you for the good account you have given of yourselves during the past year, and very cordially wishing you entire success in your private as well as in your professional lives, I now bid you an official farewell."

Among the distinguished guests present we noticed Captain E. P. Dorr, President of the Board of Fort of Buffalo, N. Y., and ex-Governor Stewart of Vermont.  
WILSON.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

**Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield:** Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

**Officers Registered.**—The following officers registered their names at the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending Tuesday, April 21, 1874: First Lieutenants John H. Weeden, Engineer Corps; T. S. Mumford, and Second Lieutenant S. N. Holmes, Thirteenth Infantry.

**Engineer Corps.**—First Lieutenant John G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers, in addition to his assignment in S. O. No. 23, headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, March 16, 1874, is assigned as engineer officer at headquarters Department of California.

**Medical Department.**—A board of medical officers, to consist of Surgeons Charles C. Keeney, E. J. Bally, and Assistant Surgeon Edwin Bentley, U. S. Army, were

April 4 ordered to assemble at the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, to examine Assistant Surgeon Frank Reynolds, U. S. Army, who has been absent from duty more than one year, and report on the case.

A. A. Surgeon R. E. Lightburne, U. S. Army, under instructions to report to the commanding officer of the Department of Arizona, was April 2 ordered to proceed, on or before April 11, to Fort Yuma where he may expect to find orders assigning him to a station.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Colonel Jeff. C. Davis: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

**Pay Department.**—Major and Paymaster Virgil S. Eggleston April 7 was directed to pay the troops to include the muster of February 28, 1874, at Fort Boise, I. T. On completion of this duty Major Eggleston was ordered to put himself in communication with the United States Marshal for the Territory of Idaho as a witness in the case *United States v. Moy*.

**Fort Vancouver.**—A General Court-martial convened at Fort Vancouver, W. T., April 1. Detail for the court: Majors R. H. Alexander, Surgeon; Edwin C. Mason, Twenty-first Infantry; Captains Henry W. Jones, A. Q. M.; Frank G. Smith, Fourth Artillery; George H. Barton, First Lieutenant John L. Johnston, R. Q. M., and Second Lieutenant Edward B. Rheem, Twenty-first Infantry. First Lieutenant Fred. H. E. Edstein, Twenty-first Infantry, judge-advocate of the court.

#### DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Brigadier-General George Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

**Arrival of Officers.**—The Arizona Miner reports the following arrivals of officers from the East: "Lieutenant Pardee, Twenty-third Infantry, and wife, arrived April 5, at Fort Yuma, as did also A. A. Surgeon Newland. Lieutenant Pardee was in command of a detachment of fifty-six recruits for the Fifth Cavalry. Dr. Newland is ordered to Camp Apache. Lieutenant Pardee joins his company at Camp Grant. Lieutenant Woodson, Fifth Cavalry, wife and child, Lieutenant Heyl, Twenty-third Infantry, and A. A. Surgeon W. E. Day, arrived at Fort Whipple, April 5. Lieutenant Woodson en route for Tucson. Lieutenant Heyl and Dr. Day belong to Camp Verde. Lieutenant Heyl recently assigned to Twenty-third Infantry, and a party of young officers ordered to Arizona, made the trip by the Isthmus route, which is again growing into favor on account of the snow blockade and other discomforts to be anticipated on the Pacific Railroad. Mr. Chandler, Colonel Dodge, Captain Hughes, and Lieutenant King en route for Prescott, were expected there almost any time this month.

From the same paper we gather the following items of military news: General Crook returned to Prescott, April 7, from a prolonged absence in Southern Arizona. The General was unaccompanied by any officers; Lieutenant Ross, who left here with him, having been left behind at Camp Grant as a member of a court-martial now in session at that place.

General and Mrs. Small held a reception on the evening of April 7, at their residence at Fort Whipple. Colonel Jones completed his inspection of Fort Whipple and Headquarters April 7, and was to leave the next day or Friday for Camp Verde. Surgeon Magruder, Lieutenant Heyl and Dr. Day will accompany him. Surgeon D. L. Magruder to visit all posts at the department, not already visited by him, and make at each a thorough inspection of all matters connected with his department. During the temporary absence of Surgeon D. L. Magruder, medical director, Second Lieutenant John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry, aide-de-camp, will, in addition to his present duty, take charge of his office.

Colonel A. W. Evans, Inspector-General of the department of Arizona, arrived at Tucson, April 9.

Lieutenant Hurst, who has been for a long time on duty, as A. A. Q. M., at Beale Springs, starts for the East in a few days on leave of absence, and may visit Europe before his return.

The new chapel at Fort Whipple will be dedicated to-morrow (Sunday), April 12.

Major W. H. Brown and Lieutenant Hall, of Camp Grant, arrived in Tucson, Saturday, April 4.

Lieutenant George O. Eaton, Fifth Cavalry, arrived at Fort Whipple from Camp Verde, April 5, on his way to Beale Springs.

Captain James Burns, Fifth Cavalry, arrived at Yuma, April 7, on steamer from Mojave.

**Twelfth Infantry.**—First Lieutenant W. W. Fleming was April 3 relieved from duty at Camp Mojave, A. T., and ordered to proceed, without delay, to join his proper station, Camp Beale Springs. Leave of absence for thirty days, was granted First Lieutenant J. H. Hurst, with permission to apply for an extension of eleven months. April 4, Captain Thos. Byrne, commanding Camp Beale Springs, succeeded in starting between 600 and 700 Hualpai Indians from that post for the Colorado river Indian reserve. This was not an easy task, since the Indians hated the very idea of having to go, and one strapping Indian, the possessor of a fine Henry rifle, was so vexed at having to leave his own country that he took the gun by one end and smashed it across a rock. With the Indians went teams and pack animals laden with supplies; also, a guard of soldiers. Next day (Monday, April 5), the garrison of Camp Beale Springs followed the red immigrants, overtaking them at Railroad Springs. Mr. B. H. Spear, sutler at Beale Springs, Mr. C. W. Schroeder and other citizens followed suit, so that the place is, at present, almost deserted, and its career as a military post is very likely, ended, says the Arizona Miner, that Captain Byrne "has always acted honestly, honorably, and kindly towards the Hualpai Indians, and but for the knowledge of this, the Hualpais would not have gone. Not all the Indian agents in America could have removed them, and it will take soldiers to keep them on

the scorching Colorado reserve, away from the country of their birth. But, the Interior Department ordered the change and the Army had to carry out the order."

**Fifth Cavalry.**—Telegrams from Tucson, April 8, report that the commands of Lieutenant A. B. Bache and Lieutenant Bernard Reilly, Fifth Cavalry, had attacked a large rancheria of renegade Apaches from the San Carlos and Verde reservations, situated on a tributary of Pinal creek, near the "wheat fields," and destroyed the rancheria, killing twenty-seven bucks and capturing forty-six women and children, with all the plunder belonging to the hostile Indians. The captives were taken to the San Carlos. From them information was obtained that a large body of American soldiers (undoubtedly Schuyler's command), had attacked the renegade Indians somewhere in Pinal mountains and killed and captured large numbers. The troops in making these movements underwent great hardships and performed severe marches on foot and by night through and over the Pinal and Mescal mountains.

The troops under command of Lieutenant Ward and Lieutenant Pollon, Twenty-third Infantry, who went out on a scout from Camp Lowell some weeks ago, came in Sunday, April 5. On their last scout out from Florence into the Superstition mountain, they found a great scarcity of Indians, but plenty of deserted wickies. They followed the Apache trail until all trace was lost in the rocks. The Pima scouts proved to be of little value in tracing the Apaches. The party crossed Lieutenant Schuyler's trail in these mountains, also discovered an ancient fortress and tower. The tower had fallen, but the surrounding walls of stone were from four to six feet in height, covering some fifty yards of ground in length and thirty in width, being oblong in shape with intersecting walls running into the centre. This is thought to be a new discovery, and gives another proof, the Miner thinks, that all of Arizona was once inhabited by a very superior race of beings to those found here by the first white explorers. The fact is, that Arizona is thickly dotted with ruins, the exploration of which will, in time, afford much pleasure to gentlemen who love to ponder upon the past.

**Medical Department.**—Surgeon D. L. Magruder, U. S. Army, April 7 was ordered to all posts in the department, not already visited by him, and make at each a thorough inspection of all matters connected with his department. During the temporary absence of Surgeon D. L. Magruder, Second Lieutenant John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry, aide-de-camp, in addition to his present duty was ordered to take charge of his office.

A. A. Surgeon B. G. McPhail April 9 was relieved from duty at Camp Grant, A. T., and assigned to duty at Camp Apache, A. T., relieving Assistant Surgeon J. B. Girard, in his duties as post surgeon. Upon being relieved Assistant Surgeon J. B. Girard was ordered to Camp Lowell, A. T., relieving Assistant Surgeon H. Lippincott, of his duties as post surgeon, who, upon being relieved was ordered to Fort Whipple, A. T., for assignment as post surgeon. A. A. Surgeon J. B. Gregory, U. S. Army, at same time was relieved from duty at Camp Lowell, A. T., and ordered to Camp Grant, A. T., for duty as field surgeon.

**Cavalry Board.**—A board of officers was constituted to assemble at Los Angeles, Cal., April 25, for the purpose of examining with a view to their purchase for the cavalry service, such horses as may be presented for their inspection. The board will be governed by the instructions contained in letters from the General of the Army, dated March 6 and 10, respectively, and such other instructions as they may receive from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific. Detail for the board: Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Carr, Major W. B. Royall, and Captain W. H. Brown, Fifth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant P. T. Brodick, Twenty-third Infantry, quartermaster.

The President of the Argentine Republic desires to send five or six graduates of the Military School of that country to complete their education at West Point. An act of Congress is necessary to authorize the Government to grant this request, and the Secretary of War has transmitted the correspondence on the subject to the House, and recommends the adoption of the requisite legislation. The expense of the education of the cadets will, of course, be borne by the Argentine Government. A precedent for the proposed action was made in the case of the Japanese cadets.

The "Gettysburg gun," which Congress has recently voted to the custody of Rhode Island, is a brass 12-pounder Napoleon, and has been served faithfully and well, the Providence Journal states, in the following engagements: December 11, 1862, in shelling Fredericksburg; December 13 and 14, at battle of Fredericksburg, being posted very near the tomb of Martha Washington; May 23, 1863, battle of Marys Heights, and the subsequent engagements of that campaign in which the Second Corps was engaged. It was also used upon the several reconnaissances of the Second Corps during their march to the Gettysburg battlefield. It comprised one of the battery of six guns in action upon the 2d of July, 1863, and was, with four other guns, captured upon that day by the rebels and afterwards recaptured by the Second Corps, and drawn off the field by hand, owing to the loss of horses sustained by the battery upon that day. Upon the 3d of July it was one of a battery of four guns posted in a semi-circle, and supported by Webb's brigade of the Second Corps. At about two o'clock p.m. the rebels opened a terrific fire from 150 guns along their line, and at almost the first charge a shell struck gunner No. 2, Alfred Gardner, while in the act of placing a shot in the muzzle of the piece, taking off his left shoulder and arm, struck the left face of the muzzle, transfixing the shot already there, and exploded, taking off the head of No. 1 gunner, William Jones, who was at his post to the right, and outside of the nigh wheel.

Sergeant Albert Streight, in charge of the gun, witnessing the loss of his two gunners, seized an axe, sprang to the muzzle of the piece and endeavored to drive the shot into the gun, but finding it impossible, the gun was abandoned, afterwards condemned and sent to Washington, where means were employed to, if possible, withdraw the shot, all of which proving futile, the gun was placed upon exhibition not only as a relic but as a rare curiosity, as the shot protrudes about half its length from the muzzle of the piece.

#### WHAT FORREST AND BRAGG THINK.

GEN. N. B. FORREST, of Tennessee, has been talking to a newspaper reporter about the military operations of the war, and on being asked if he thought it would have been possible for the South to succeed under any circumstances, replied: "There were some turning points in the war, which, I think, had they been properly managed, would have made the struggle a success. The two greatest disasters were the failure of Gen. Beauregard to follow up the victory at Shiloh; and of Gen. Bragg to follow up the victory at Chickamauga. I look upon them as the decisive fate of our country. I think if we had followed up these victories the South would now have been an independent nation. At Chickamauga, on Sunday, the rout of the Federal Army was complete. Monday morning I drove the Federal pickets into the town of Chattanooga, when the enemy was entirely disorganized, with the exception of a few brigades. If Gen. Bragg had followed up his victory on Sunday night, he could have captured the entire army with little or no resistance. With the captured horses he could have mounted 20,000 men, including his own cavalry, with which we could have recaptured Nashville and the State of Tennessee, and could have taken the whole of Kentucky and perhaps Cincinnati before the enemy could have gotten reinforcements to check us. Had this been done, the backbone of the war would have been broken, and the contest settled in our favor.

Reporter—But do you think it was possible for Gen. Bragg to have accomplished this in the face of the difficulties by which he was surrounded, and in the face of such a large army?

General—I think it could have been done had the pursuit been kept up on Sunday night. The Federal troops were completely panic-stricken, and were huddled together among their wagons and cattle, and other places, and were in no mood to fight. I think it was one of the greatest disasters in failing to push on at that fight.

Braxton Bragg was also interviewed by a St. Louis reporter the other day, and expressed himself on the subject of Jeff. Davis, secession, the Government, etc. We quote a portion of the account, as follows:

Reporter—I suppose you favored secession?

General—I did. I thought, and think now, it was necessary for our honor. Our institutions were being encroached upon in a manner that demanded action. I would have favored fighting under the old flag. We were maintaining the true Constitution, and not the other side—they should have been called the rebels, and not us.

Reporter—What are your feelings now toward the Government?

General—I have no Government. I am disfranchised; that is, I suppose I am, as I have not inquired into the matter. I take no interest in it. My property was confiscated, and I had nothing left me but my debts, and have had to work for my living since the war.

Reporter—Would you fight for the Government if called upon?

General—Were it a war exclusively involving the nationality of the Government, I might. I am strictly with my people of the South, and the circumstances would have to be extraordinary to induce me to serve under such a Government as now predominates. There would be but little inspiration to fight for a Government controlled by such men as Ben Butler and other such men now in office.

#### ARMY AND NAVY IN CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives, April 14, Mr. MacDougall introduced a bill (H. R. No. 2983), providing "That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to place retired officers of the Army who are physically incapacitated on duty as boards, courts-martial, and in charge of evacuated posts and garrisons, and such other details as it may be to the interest of the service for them to perform; such officers to receive, when on duty, the pay and emoluments of their respective grades."

In the House, April 17, Mr. Kellogg reported back from the Committee on War Claims, the following bill introduced by Mr. Garfield (H. R. No. 609), for the relief of Norman Wiard: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay to Norman Wiard, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$113,942.05: Provided, That the said sum is received by him as in full for all work and labor done, materials furnished and supplied to, and for all damages and losses sustained by breaches of contracts with, and on the part of, the United States, during the war and hitherto." It was committed to the Committee of the Whole and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gooch, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted the following report to accompany a bill (H. R. No. 3006): "Dr. Holmes Wilkoff is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He practiced his profession until the fall of 1870, when he determined to enter the naval service. In order to make himself more efficient, he attended an additional course of lectures at that institution. During this course he reached, on the 14th of February, 1871,

the age of twenty-six years, beyond which age a regulation of the Navy Department declared him ineligible. In view of the fact that the session of lectures did not terminate until March of that year, a request was presented to the Secretary of the Navy to waive the regulation applying to the case of Dr. Wikoff, which he did in December, 1870, in a letter addressed to ex-Governor Newell of New Jersey. Relying upon the assurance of the Secretary, Dr. Wikoff did not present himself before the naval board of examiners. On the 2d of March, 1871, Congress passed a bill in conformity with the regulation, and Dr. Wikoff was debarred from applying for admission as assistant surgeon, although only three weeks beyond the legal age. He was afterward examined as acting assistant surgeon and was admitted to the Navy in that capacity, having sustained a creditable examination. Since that time he has been in active service, and is at present under orders to proceed to the East India station. These facts are certified to by the Secretary of the Navy. In view of the circumstances of the case, the Committee on Naval Affairs recommend the passage of a bill authorizing the President to appoint Dr. Wikoff to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy, subject to an examination for that position.

In the House, April 20, Mr. O'Brien introduced a bill (H. R. No. 3033), to abolish the grade and rank of commodore in the Navy of the United States, "as unnecessary and involving useless expenditure of public money."

In the House, April 20, Mr. Atkins introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 80), providing that the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, instructed and directed to detail a force, with such means and equipments as he may deem necessary, under the control of a competent officer of the Engineer Corps of the U. S. Army, to examine and survey a line for the construction of a canal of sufficient size or capacity to float ships or vessels of the heaviest tonnage, from a point on the Mississippi River at or near the city of New Orleans, by the way of Barrataria Bay, to the Gulf of Mexico; and that said officer be instructed and required to report at the earliest practicable time upon the feasibility and probable cost of the construction of such canal.

In the Senate, April 22, a petition was presented from Mrs. Mary P. Jarvis, widow of the late Commodore Joseph Jarvis, praying to be allowed a pension. The Committee on Naval Affairs reported the following bill:

H. R. No. 2330, without amendment, giving to un-naturalized persons enlisting in the naval service and the Marine Corps the same rights as are now given by law to such persons enlisting in the Army; Senate No. 706, with amendments, to amend an act of July 17, 1862, for the better government of the Navy; Senate No. 716, for the better government of the Navy, with amendment.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of War to change the name of Captain John Rziha, Fourth Infantry, to John Laube de Lauberfels, was returned by the President with his approval.

The House has passed bills removing the political disabilities of Charles H. McBlair and John W. Bennett, formerly of the Navy.

In the House, on December 15, 1873, the subjoined bill was read twice, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed. On the 2d of April this year it was reported back without amendment, recommended to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed:

A bill to establish an iron shipbuilding yard on the waters of the Atlantic, and on the Mississippi, or one of its tributaries, and to afford facilities to the Navy.

Whereas the International Steamship Company has made proposals to the Navy Department to create iron shipbuilding yards and docks, by which iron naval and commercial steamers can be built as cheaply in the United States as in Europe, and to establish semi-weekly transatlantic steamers without subsidy or other pay than the postage arising from mail matter as now authorized by law; and

Whereas the Western Iron Boatbuilding Company propose to erect an iron ship and boatbuilding yard on the Mississippi River, or one of its tributaries, on the same plans, terms, and conditions, except the establishment of the transatlantic lines, as those of the International Steamship Company: Now, therefore, to secure the positive construction of said yards, to aid American commerce and cheapen transportation, and to afford greater facilities for the construction and repair of naval ships and machinery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said yards are hereby authorized to be established on the said plans, terms, and conditions as specified, described, and shown, and the said proposals are hereby accepted: Provided, That for the purpose of preventing any monopoly in said work and to aid shipbuilders throughout the United States in continuing to build wooden ships or steamers, or to enter at any time upon iron shipbuilding, there shall be added to each contract to carry out the said proposals the following obligation, namely: That the said company shall, when required, supply to any shipbuilder in the United States, with reasonable promptness, the heavier portions of iron-work wrought into specific forms upon patterns furnished, or steam machinery, or the superior metal therefor, upon being paid the cost, outfit, and charges required for the production thereof, with five per centum added thereto as profit upon any portion of such work requisite to enable such shipbuilder to enter upon the construction of iron or of wooden steamships.

SEC. 2. That the Secretaries of the Navy, of War, and of the Treasury are hereby created a commission, and directed to carry into effect the contracts formed under this acceptance of the said proposals, to fulfill and carry out all the provisions and stipulations for and on the part of the United States, and require the fulfillment of the obligations on the part of each of the said companies respectively, as set forth in their respective proposals; and the said commission is hereby authorized, when the said building yards are completed and ready for work, during two years following the date thereof, to receive subscriptions from the ship and boatbuilders of the United States to the capital stock of the said respective companies to an amount equal to one-half the cost of the said yards respectively; and either respective company, as such subscriptions are made, shall, upon requisition, issue to the said commission the shares therefor; and as the money is received for the same by the said commission, it shall be paid into the United States Treasury to the credit of the sinking fund of the respective company: Provided, That the said commission, or a majority thereof, shall, before completing details of said contracts with said companies, be satisfied of their ability respectively to fulfill said contract; and if, in the discretion of a majority of said commission, they shall deem it for the interest of the Government, they may advertise for proposals and make contracts with other responsible parties in place of the parties named, upon the same plans, terms, and conditions named in the said proposals.

The Office of the "Army and Navy Journal" has been removed to No. 28 Murray St.

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Narragansett*, Commander George Dewey, was at La Paz, April 8.

At Boston, April 25, the *Wabash* went out of commission. Her crew were paid on Monday.

THE *Fortune*, engaged on surveying service in the Gulf of Mexico, arrived at Vera Cruz April 11.

THE *Guard* and *Shenandoah* were put out of commission as New York on April 23; the *Wyoming* is to be put out of commission at Washington; the *Mayflower* has arrived at Washington.

MEDICAL DIRECTORS A. A. Henderson and R. T. McCoun, and Medical Inspector Edward Shippen, have been appointed members of the National Medical Association, which meets at Detroit, May 5.

A MEETING of the Marine Association of Philadelphia, composed of marines who took part in the late war, was held April 28, at which the committee on a petition to Congress to obtain a bounty for marines in the late war reported progress. It was suggested that the best means of obtaining success would be to endeavor to have similar organizations formed in Boston and New York.

THE ordnance party at the Fort Madison experimental battery, near Annapolis, is hard at work beautifying and reducing to order the grounds belonging to it. A large flag staff has been provided, and increased telegraphic facilities established for recording shots, and communicating with Washington. In a few years, this will be a very complete and highly creditable institution.

THE *Constellation*, on her practice cruise this season with the midshipmen, will be commanded by Commander K. R. Breese, Lieutenant Commander P. H. Cooper will act as Executive Officer. Among her other officers will be Lieutenant Commanders Harrington, Caldwell, and Schouler, Lieutenants Brownson, Walker, and Heald, and Chaplain Mathews. The steamer *Mayflower*, has been designated to carry the cadet engineers on their practice cruise, and will be commanded by Lieutenant Commander Batcheller. The course of either cruise has not been marked out, but the probabilities are that the *Constellation* will sail along the coast, while the *Mayflower* will visit the same places visited last year by the *Fortune*.

COMMODORE R. H. WYMAN, of the Hydrographic Office, and Commander K. R. Breese and Lieutenant Henry C. Cochrane, of the Naval Academy, have been elected Fellows of the American Geographical Society. The last named gentleman will address the society on the evening of Thursday, May 7, at Association Hall, in New York. Subject: "The First Ascent of the Misti (the famous volcano of Arequipa), and Random Sketches in Peru and Chili." The address will include descriptions of some remarkable cremations in South America, and be copiously illustrated with the stereopticon, and paintings in distemper.

In an account of the Nicaragua survey by Commander Lull, U. S. Navy, published in the *London Times*, it is stated that the exploring party were terribly annoyed by the Alligator ant, about an inch long, which stung like a scorpion. The *Panama Star and Herald* of April 26, criticizing the above quotation from the *Times* says: The Isthmus, we know, abounds in ants, but we have not yet heard that Commr. Selfridge found any such formidable insect enemies in surveying his Atrato-Nappi route in Darien, nor that snakes took the form of pendant parasitic vines to be in readiness to attack his sailors.

At a meeting of the Light-house Board, held April 8, 1874, it was ordered, that the inspectors and engineers of the several Light-house Districts, and the superintendents of lights, be requested to transmit to the Light-house Board, at the end of each fiscal year, a statement of the expenditures of the preceding year, stating the purposes for which the expenditures have been made, whether for the offices, depots, tenders, light-vessels, buoys, beacons, light-stations, or for whatever purpose, so arranged that the expense for each will be copied under a separate head. The sum total of these classified expenditures should be equal to the total amount of money disbursed by each officer, in each fiscal year.

THE U. S. steam flagship *Hartford*, and steamer *Iroquois* were at Hong Kong March 16. The *Lackawanna* and *Palos* were at Nagasaki; the *Saco* at Yokohama, and the *Ashuelot* at Yokoska, undergoing repairs. The *Yantic* and *Monocacy* were still absent on their cruises to the South; the former was at Saigon March 6, and was daily expected at Hong Kong. The latter was to return about April 1. The available vessels of the squadron were to rendezvous at Hong Kong about April 1, to receive the new admiral who was expected to arrive by that date, after which the flagship will probably proceed to the northward. The *Iroquois* will receive orders home in a short time, probably to San Francisco, and will start sometime in May. The general health of the squadron was good at our last advices by the P. M. steamer *China*, from Hong Kong, March 16.

So many inaccurate statements have been made in relation to the payment of the Farragut prize bounty claims, says the *Washington Chronicle*, that the following authoritative statement will be interesting to parties concerned:

The payment of claims will begin about the first of June next. The ruling of the Treasury has been, and is now, that powers of attorney cannot be revoked, but no agent is permitted to charge more than ten per cent. for collection. The claims are not paid by warrants on the Treasury, but by orders on Navy paymasters, always made payable to the order of the claimants themselves, and, therefore, the auditor is directed to send the warrants to the claimant's post-office address, and then forward the check from the paymaster on disbursing duty at Washington.

REAR-ADMIRAL SCOTT, at Key West, has dispersed the several vessels under his command to various ports of the North Atlantic station. The *Canandaigua* is visiting the ports on the north and south coasts of San Domingo; the *Kansas* the ports of Hayti; the *Oswipe* has gone to the Spanish Main, and will visit Aspinwall and Greytown; the *Wachusett* has been sent to visit ports on the Gulf and on the coast of Mexico; the *Brooklyn* is about leaving for the Windward Islands, and the *Shawmut* to visit the ports on the north coast of Cuba. The *Colorado* was expected at Key West from Havana about April 24, when she will take the place of the *Worcester* as flag-ship. The other vessels above mentioned will return to Key West probably about the 1st to 15th of June.

THE third class of naval cadets at Annapolis are to be deprived of their vacation this year in punishment for a breach of discipline, which has already resulted in the dismissal of the ringleader. The Secretary of the Navy takes occasion in his order to reiterate a determination to suppress hazing or to expel all the offenders. The visit of the House Naval Committee to the Naval Academy has been postponed. Everything there is in excellent order, the grounds being beautifully carpeted with green, trees in blossom, and walks neatly trimmed, and there is no doubt that the committee will receive a very favorable impression. The punishment inflicted upon the third class for its unruly conduct in "hazing" some members of the fourth, caused many complaints to be made to their patrons in Congress, which led to the proposed investigation. The discipline of the school, and its future usefulness, demands that the punishment, severe as it is, be sustained.

THE officials of the Naval Observatory, the Smithsonian institution and Navy Department are busily engaged in fitting out the party to be disposed to the Antarctic regions and Tasmania, to observe, in conjunction with foreign scientific parties, the coming transit of Venus. France, Germany, and Great Britain will be represented at various points. The outfit of the American party is very complete and comprehensive. It consists of fifteen wooden structures to be erected at points of observation for the instruments, besides a large number of tents to be used by the parties as quarters. A very large and well selected assortment of scientific instruments will be furnished by the Government, and the materials generally for the comfort and necessities of the parties will be as complete and perfect as has ever been prepared for any expedition sent out by the United States. As the parties will number at least twenty, in addition to the servants attendants, the provisions necessary for their subsistence for six months or more on their solitary stations will occupy great space. The U. S. S. *Squalar*, fitting out at Brooklyn for the expedition, with wardroom accommodations for twelve, is expected to quarter twenty-six, besides those who must be quartered in the cabin.

SIR LAMBTON LORRAINE sailed from New York April 25, on board the Inman steamship *City of Richmond*. His stay in this city had covered a period of thirteen days, during which he was the welcome recipient of an almost continued round of receptions and evidences of public and private esteem. Sir Lambton proceeded in a coupe, unattended, to Pier No. 45, North River, a few minutes after 12 o'clock, and was there met by Major General Hancock, and several members of his staff; also General M. F. McMahon, Alderman Van Schaick, and Commissioner Douglas Taylor. In taking his leave Sir Lambton expressed the high sense of appreciation he felt at the many marks of courtesy and regard shown him since his arrival here, but persisted in his declaration that he was at a loss to understand why he was so favored. He was certain he had done nothing at Santiago de Cuba, in interposing to save the lives of the *Virginius* prisoners, but what any man would have done in the interests of humanity alone, without regard to blood or nationality. Captains Braine and Cushing, of the U. S. Navy, he believed had done as much as he did to avert further executions, as there was but a comparatively brief interval between the arrival of his own vessel and the arrival of the *Junata* and *Wyoming*.

ADVICES from Honolulu, April 4, 1874, report that the past month has been a quiet one, so far as business is concerned. On the 9th ult the officers of the United States ship *Portsmouth* got up a regatta for the entertainment of the town. The boats entered were from the ships-of-war. The first race was for whaleboats, of which two were entered, both belonging to the *Portsmouth*. The winning boat made excellent time. The second race was four gigs, the *Tuscarora*, *Portsmouth*, and *Benicia* each entering a boat. This was a spirited race, the boats coming in in the order in which the ships are named. The third race was for cutters, for which six boats were entered. The *Tuscarora* and *Portsmouth* entering two each, the *Benicia* one, and her Britannic Majesty's ship *Tenedos* one. The best time made over the course was made during this race. For a time it was thought that the *Tenedos* would win the prize; but the *Tuscarora*'s first cutter soon placed her flag in the front, and came in an easy winner, the *Benicia*'s boat second, the *Tuscarora*'s second cutter third, the *Portsmouth*'s two boats next, and the *Tenedos*' cutter last. The fourth race was for all comers, five boats entering, three from the *Portsmouth* and two from the

*Benicia*. The race was well pulled, and in second best time, the boats from the *Benicia* coming in first and last. The last and most amusing race was for catamarans, in which the *Tenedos* came off winner. His Majesty the King embarked in his own cutter and visited the *Portsmouth*, and enjoyed the afternoon's entertainment very much.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. *Times* writing from Richmond, Va., Friday, April 17, says: "I see by dispatches via Key West from Cuba that one 'Dockrey,' as the name is given, formerly Collector of Customs at Jacksonville, Fla., has been captured, tried, and sentenced to death for improper communications with the revolutionists on the island. While at Key West the past winter I became intimately acquainted with this gentleman, whose real name, as printed on the card he gave me, is F. A. Dockray, to which he added in pencil, 'Adjutant General of Florida,' a rank, I suppose, which he still holds. He was at Key West for several weeks, and by reference to my letters to the *Times* during that period it will be seen that I made note of him and his projected mission to Cuba. He represented to me and others that his business in Cuba was that of representative of owners of embargoed property, but he hinted at ulterior designs. It is certain that he declined to visit the island in the usual vessels that run from Key West to Havana, and finally made the trip in a small boat, leaving Key West, I think, about the 13th or 14th of January last. He had applied to Admiral Scott previously for permission to go over on one of the dispatch-boats of the fleet, but the Admiral refused. Mr. Dockray is a young man, of slight form, handsome face, and of quiet yet agreeable manner. He is intelligent and well-informed. Having travelled extensively in Europe, he is familiar with several modern languages, and speaks and reads Spanish fluently. I am greatly grieved to learn of the sad condition he is in, as I liked him very much."

THE Pacific mail steamer *Colorado*, which arrived at San Francisco April 27, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, brings news from Yokohama to April 7. Some comment has been excited among the Japanese officials by the circumstance that in the publication, by the Yokohama newspapers, of the Mikado's reply to the memorable New Year's address of the foreign representatives, a significant expression toward the close has been altered or suppressed. It was to the effect that Japan would accept such intercourse as was consistent with her dignity as an independent nation, and was intended to mark the disapprobation of the government in regard to the importunities of the address. The reports concerning the expedition to Formosa are not without foundation. Envoys from Lin-Kin, who visited Jeddo in 1872, besought the protection of Japan against the misdeeds of the Formosa tribe, which had a number of shipwrecked sailors from Lin-Kin. That kingdom having been formally annexed to Japan, protection was promised and negotiations were entered into with China for the purpose of ascertaining what authority, if any, that nation claimed over the marauding tribe. China disavowed all responsibility, and the Japanese made preparations to send a force to take possession of part of the island and keep the inhabitants in proper subjection. Various circumstances have delayed the execution of this project; but everything is now in readiness, and a small fleet will immediately sail for the scene of the outrages. No hostile action is intended unless it should prove absolutely necessary, in which case the Japanese are fully prepared. The foreign assistants in the expedition are all Americans. Lieutenant Commander Cassell, United States Navy, late commanding the *Ashuelot*, and Lieutenant Wasson, United States Army, until recently engaged in the Yezo Colonization Department, are the naval and military advisers. Over the political and general details General Legendre, formerly United States Consul at Amoy, exercises supervision. The plan will occupy a long time in carrying out, and the Japanese do not expect to firmly establish themselves before the end of this year. The first detachment of the expedition was to start from Japan on the 9th or 10th of April. The Commander-in-Chief will be Salgo Kitenouke, a younger brother of the distinguished Satsuma statesman.

DISPATCHES to the Navy Department from Captain E. R. Calhoun, commanding the Asiatic station, dated March 14, 1874, report the following movements of the vessels on that station: The *Hartford* remains at Hong Kong. The *Lackawanna*, at the time of the last report, was at Shanghai, making some necessary repairs. On the 21st ult. I received a telegram from Lieutenant Commander W. R. Bridgman, commanding the *Palos*, from Nagasaki, informing me that an insurrection was raging at Saga, on the Island of Kinsin, and that it was reported that a number of insurgents were marching on Nagasaki; that measures were being taken to protect all foreigners, and that the British gunboat *Ringdove* and Russian corvette *Pogadyr* were also at that place. I at once ordered the *Lackawanna* to proceed to Nagasaki without delay. She arrived on the 26th ult., and Captain McCauley reported the excitement abating. He again reported to me, under date of March 3, that on the 27th ult. the Imperial troops gained a victory over the insurgents, and on the 28th entered Saga, capturing the castle, and that the insurrection was quelled. Saga, where this insurrection took place, is about forty miles from Nagasaki. It was thought that the whole province of Hizen, in which Saga is situated, together with the provinces of Higo and Satsuma, the three most powerful provinces in Kinsin, were in revolt against the government, as they were said to be seriously disaffected; but the revolt was quickly suppressed by the government forces. The insurgents were composed chiefly of the Samurai class, formerly retainers of the Daimios, and were said to be trying to restore the Daimios to their former authority, and to make war upon Corea. The *Lackawanna* remains at Nagasaki for the present. The *Troquois* is still at Hong Kong, awaiting instructions from the

Department. The *Sago* still remains at Yokohama, as a vessel is required at that place at all times. The *Yantic*, in my last report, was ordered to return to Hong Kong. She sailed from Singapore on the 13th ult. on her way north. I received a communication from her, dated the 9th inst., that the northeast monsoon being very strong, she had put into Saigon for coal. I have received no information of her movements since, but look for her arrival at this port (Hong Kong) daily. The *Ashuelot* will leave Yokohama on a cruise about the 1st of April next. The *Monocacy*, in my last report, had reached Saigon, Cochinchina. Commander Kautz reports that he visited the Governor and senior naval officer at that place, and was received very courteously. The present Governor, Duprés, an admiral in the French navy, is in bad health, and returns to France this month. He will be succeeded by Rear-Admiral Krantz. The *Monocacy* left Saigon on the 19th ult., arriving at the entrance of the Meikim River on the night of the 15th, and on the 16th proceeded to the city of Bangkok. Commander Kautz reports that the day after his arrival, he, with the consul, called on the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the next day visited the first King of Siam with his officers, and that the audience was of a pleasant character. On the 19th they visited the second King, and were very kindly received. The first King expressed a wish to visit the *Monocacy*, and in compliance with his request, she went up the river to the palace, where the King was received on board with the honor due to his rank. With his Majesty and suite on board, the *Monocacy* steamed up the Meikim River thirty-five miles, and sent a target on shore, the King being very desirous of witnessing the performance of the Gatling gun. It was fired at a range of 800 yards, and its result was highly appreciated, as well as the regular target practice, with great guns, which followed. The King then took his departure, expressing himself much gratified with what he had seen, and the *Monocacy* steamed down the river to the palace of the second King, who visited the ship the next day. Commander Kautz states that the visit of the *Monocacy* to Bangkok has had the effect to increase the respect the Siamese entertain for the American Government, she being the largest man-of-war which has ever visited Bangkok, and is the only national war vessel that has ever been visited by the present first King and his ministers. On the 27th ult. the *Monocacy* sailed from Bangkok, arriving at Singapore on the 3d inst., and will leave Singapore for Manila about the 10th or 11th inst. The *Palos* remains at Nagasaki. The *Idaho* will be sold at public auction on the 14th of this month, the *Ashuelot's* officers and crew having gone on board their own vessel. The storehouse at Nagasaki is approaching completion, and I have issued orders that some part of the stores be transferred from the Naval Depot at Hong Kong to that place at once."

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

APRIL 23.—Captain Paul Shirley, to command the Naval Reproductory, San Francisco, on the 1st of June next.  
Lieutenant-Commander Charles S. Cotton, to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.  
Master Thomas S. Phelps, and Ensign William Kilburn, to the Richmond.  
Chaplain Frank B. Rose, to the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 1st of May next.  
APRIL 24.—Lieutenant-Commander Frederick Pearson, to special duty at Hartford, Conn.  
Lieutenant Wm. H. Parker, to the Saranac, North Pacific Station.  
Midshipman Charles W. Bartlett, to special duty at Annapolis with Commodore Parker.  
APRIL 27.—Captain Richard T. Renshaw, to command the *Ticonderoga*.  
Commander Wm. B. Cushing, to the Navy-yard, Washington, as assistant to the executive.  
Paymaster Joseph A. Smith, to the practice ship *Constellation*.  
APRIL 28.—Captain T. S. Fillebrown, as executive of the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on the 5th May next.  
Lieutenant R. D. Hitchcock, to the Hydrographic Office.  
Master Albert Ross, to the Lancaster per steamer of the 9th of May next.  
Assistant Engineer R. W. Milligan, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk.  
Acting Carpenter John J. Thomas, to the *Swatara* on the 4th of May next.  
Acting Sailmaker Charles C. Freeman, to the *Ticonderoga*.

## DETACHED.

APRIL 22.—Charles J. Barclay, from the Torpedo Station, and ordered to the *Swatara* on the 4th of May next as executive.  
APRIL 23.—Captain Chas. H. Baldwin, from the command of the Naval Reproductory, San Francisco, Cal., on the 1st of June next, and placed on waiting orders.  
Commander E. P. Lull has reported his return from Annapolis, and has been ordered as executive of the Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I.  
Chaplain E. C. Dittenger, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 30th of May next, and placed on waiting orders.  
APRIL 24.—Commander Wm. B. Cushing, from the command of the Wyoming, and placed on waiting orders.  
Lieutenant E. S. Houston, from the *Ticonderoga*, and granted six months' leave, with permission to leave the United States.  
Master Walter S. Halliday, from the *Manhattan*, on the 15th inst., and placed on sick leave.  
Paymaster L. A. Fralley, from the Wyoming, and ordered to settle accounts.  
Chaplain Geo. A. Crawford, from the Worcester, and ordered to report his arrival, when he will regard himself on leave of absence for one year.  
Lieutenants J. G. Eaton, C. O. Todd, A. R. Couden, and Wm. H. Everett; Master B. G. Peck, Midshipmen Jacob Medary, A. H. Cobb, G. A. Vall, and R. G. Calkins; Surgeon Thomas Hildan, Assistant Surgeon Wm. S. Dixon, Chief Engineer Geo. D. Hanson, Past Assistant Engineer R. D. Taylor, Boatswain Charles E. Rick, and Gunner John A. McDonald, from the Wyoming, and placed on waiting orders.  
Midshipmen Frank Guertin, Wm. E. Sewell, Fred. H. Le Favor, Wm. M. Irwin, and Francis E. Green, from the *Ticonderoga*, and placed on waiting orders.  
APRIL 25.—Commander Henry Wilson, from the command of the Frolic, and placed on waiting orders.  
Lieutenants Geo. W. Coster, Masters Rosenth Niles, H. A. Rittauhouse, and Perry Garst; Assistant Surgeon Geo. H. Torney, and Passed Assistant Engineer Samuel Gregg, from the Frolic, and placed on waiting orders.  
Lieutenant George E. Ide, from the *Ticonderoga*, and granted six months' leave, with permission to leave the United States.  
Master Henry W. Schaefer, from the Frolic, and ordered to the *Ticonderoga*, on the 2d of May next.  
Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. B. Harris, from the Frolic, and ordered to settle accounts.

Passed Assistant Engineer P. A. Bearick, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the Worcester.  
APRIL 27.—Captain Edward Barrett, from the command of the *Ticonderoga*, and placed on waiting orders.  
Lieutenant-Commander A. R. Wright, from the Michigan, and ordered to the *Swatara* as executive on the 4th of May next.  
Lieutenant Boston Schroeder, from the Mayflower, and ordered to the *Swatara* on the 4th of May next.  
Master Wm. H. Driggs, from the South Atlantic Station on the 15th of March last, and granted leave of absence for four months from the 27th inst.  
Acting Gunner Robert Summers, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the practice ship *Constellation*.  
APRIL 28.—Commander E. K. Owen, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on the 5th of May next, and placed on waiting orders.  
Lieutenant Chas. M. Thomas, from the Torpedo Station, and ordered to the Ajax, at Key West, Fla., per steamer of the 9th of May next.  
Surgeon Delevan Bloodgood, from the Hartford, and as fleet surgeon of the Asiatic Station, and ordered to the Richmond, at San Francisco, Cal., and as fleet surgeon of the North Pacific Station.  
Surgeon Thomas W. Leach, from duty as fleet surgeon of the North Pacific Station, and ordered to the Hartford, at Yokohama, Japan, and as fleet surgeon of the Asiatic Station.  
Sailmaker A. A. Warren, from the *Ticonderoga*, and placed on waiting orders.  
APRIL 29.—Commander A. E. R. Benham, from the command of the *Swatara* on the 1st inst., and placed on waiting orders.  
Lieutenant T. B. M. Mason, from the Pensacola, and ordered to return home and report arrival.  
Midshipman A. T. Freeman, from the Omaha, and ordered to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report for duty in the North Pacific Station.

## REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant-Commander John C. Kennett, to the *Swatara*, and placed on waiting orders.  
The orders of Lieutenant-Commander Chas. J. Barclay, to the *Swatara*, and placed on waiting orders.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave has been granted to Lieutenant-Commander Edward A. Walker for six months from the 1st of June next, with permission to leave the United States.  
Leave has been granted to Gunner A. F. Thompson for six months from the 1st of May next, with permission to visit Canada.

## PLACED ON SICK LEAVE.

Lieutenants Wm. H. Brice and E. B. Thomas, and Master E. J. Berwind.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending April 25, 1874:

John Doyle McNamee, landsman, April 10, Naval Hospital, New York.  
Charles L. Dittus, landsman, April 6, U. S. steamer Worcester.  
George Hopewell, landsman, April 6, U. S. steamer Worcester.  
George Thomas, ordinary seaman, April 18, Naval Hospital, New York.  
Lewis Sprecher, marine, April 19, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

## NAVY NOMINATIONS.

The following are the Navy nominations sent to the Senate April 28, 1874:

Passed Assistant Engineer Edmund Olson to be chief engineer.  
Passed Assistant Engineer Peter A. Bearick to be chief engineer.  
Assistant Engineer Frederick W. Townrow to be passed assistant engineer.  
Assistant Engineer John J. Ryan to be passed assistant engineer.  
Assistant Engineer Jasper H. Diamond to be passed assistant engineer.  
Assistant Engineer Robert W. Milligan to be passed assistant engineer.

"MISS GRUNDY" communicates, April 16, to the *Daily Graphic*, the following chapter of society gossip at the Capitol: Last night every sect united to make the Martha Washington tea-party, in aid of the Epiphany (Protestant Episcopal) Church Home remarkably successful. About forty old women are inmates of the "Home," and one of them is the sister of Edgar A. Poe, who has neither friends nor relatives to assist her, but is absolutely dependent on charity. Some of the ladies in charge were Mrs. General Parke, Mrs. Secretary Robeson, assisted by Mrs. Cornelia Marcy Pendleton, Mrs. Dr. Stone, Mrs. Delano, Miss Washington, Mrs. General Hunter, Miss Frelinghuysen, the wife of Judge Field, Mrs. Blanchard, the wife of Admiral Poore, Mrs. Admiral Powell, Mrs. Senator Sherman, Mrs. General Ricketts, Mrs. S. V. Niles, Mrs. Orange Ferris, Mrs. Alexander Ray, and Mrs. Major Slack. All these ladies had efficient assistants in a corps of married ladies and young belles. All wore the Martha Washington style of dress, and it was universally becoming. I heard many say they had never before seen so many beautiful women together, and I am certain I never saw so many enchantingly pretty girls. In the supper-room a bower was erected, over the framework of which vines and evergreens were gracefully fastened; this was lighted by colored lanterns, and, moreover, by two bright faces, for therein stood Miss Nellie Grant and her friend Miss Anna Barnes, dispensing lemonade. Miss Grant was beautifully dressed in a brocade draped over blue silk, white muslin filling in the square bodice, while the coquettish cap "of the period" rested on her powdered hair. She looks radiantly happy now, and her expression so plainly tells how bright the world looks to her that even cold, cynical people are provoked into sympathy; they cannot turn away from the brightness of youth and love. The President accompanied his daughter to the hall, and remained talking with friends or wandering through the rooms until she was ready to go home at midnight. At one of the tables, was a bride of a hundred years ago; at least she looked as if she had just stepped from the canvas which perpetuated the charms of her wedding-day. There she was, smiling, blushing, her great dark eyes looking "unutterable things," wearing a genuine antique dress of white satin, with straight waist and narrow gored skirt, and a turban of white satin and lace covering her dark hair. This was Miss Oash, daughter of the paymaster of the Marine Corps. Some of the other young girls taking part were Miss Richardson, Miss Beale, Miss Sallie Frelinghuysen, Miss Wallack, Miss Annie Smith, Miss Kilbourne, Miss Cutts, Miss Freeman, Miss Meigs, Miss Slack, Miss Stewart, Miss Kay, and in fact all the pretty girls in town. Mrs. Fish, Secretary and Mrs. Richardson General and Mrs. Lizzie Sherman, Secretary Delano,

Mrs. General Marcy, Mr. Corcoran, and Mr. Sartoris were a few of the distinguished guests. One would imagine we were at war with some maritime power from the frequency with which "naval engagements" are announced. That of General Sherman's eldest daughter, Miss Minnie, and Past Assistant Engineer Fitch is to terminate in a wedding in October. Mr. Fitch is at present in the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department. He was in the Navy all through the war, and acquitted himself with great credit. He met Miss Sherman in England, where he was introduced to her by one of her admirers, who did not know the suicidal policy of the act. After spending some pleasant days together, the young people parted at Liverpool, when Miss Sherman sailed for home. Mr. Fitch followed three days later, and they met in New York; they met again and yet again in Washington, and the result is an engagement which gives satisfaction to all concerned, and an order to Paris for a trousseau.

The memorial exercises in honor of the Confederate dead, held at Mobile, Ala., April 27, were witnessed by the entire community. A beautiful statue was unveiled. The orator, the Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer, of New Orleans, delivered an appropriate address, and, just as Admiral Semmes was about to unveil the statue, Colonel Wickersham, Postmaster of Mobile, who was a Federal soldier during the war, stepped forward and presented the admiral with a beautiful wreath of flowers, in the shape of a circle and cross, accompanied by the following note:

This floral offering is tendered with the kindly and sympathetic greetings of surviving Federal soldiers, resident in Mobile, who honor the brave and heroic dead of the late war, and desire your acceptance of the same as a humble tribute to valor and unselfish devotion to a cause held dearer than life. Fresh be the memory of those under the sod!

Admiral Semmes accepted the floral offering in an appropriate address, after which the statue was unveiled amid peals of artillery from the guns loaned by the government authorities for the purpose.

Another pleasant incident of the occasion was the following offering:

APRIL 27, 1874.

From the officers of the U. S. Army stationed at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., to the Mobile Cadets, as a mark of respect to the memory of their gallant dead and in recognition of their manly and generous action in contributing to the decoration of the graves in the National Cemetery at Mobile, Ala., on the 20th of April, 1874.

Everything passed off delightfully. All the military and fire companies and societies participated.

Memorial Day was also observed elsewhere through the South by a general suspension of business, strewing the graves with flowers and military parades.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN, President of the Cavalry Corps Association, announces that the reunion of the Cavalry Corps Association, Armies of the United States, will take place on Tuesday, May 13, 1874, at ten o'clock A. M., at Harrisburg, Pa.

WE are requested to announce that orders for Excursion tickets to Harrisburg, at reduced rates, can be obtained on application to the Treasurer of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, General Henry E. Davies, Jr., at No. 149 Broadway, New York.

At a meeting of the officers of the Second Corps held at New Haven, in May of last year, a committee was appointed to take the preliminary steps towards the formation of a Second Corps organization. The committee now request all officers of the corps who find it practicable to do so, to meet at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 13th of May (on the occasion of the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac), to act in the matter of the proposed organization. The hour and place of meeting will be announced at Harrisburg.

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**NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THIS ASSOCIATION**, containing in full the proceedings for the year 1873, including the scores made in all matches at Creedmoor, is now in the hands of the publishers, and will soon be ready for distribution.  
A few pages will be devoted to advertisements of a suitable character. Rates per page, \$100 to \$250.  
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REFERENCES BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.  
General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.; Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major-General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General George Sykes, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army, Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S. Army.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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Rules of Advertising.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line space; four insertions, 80 cents; thirteen insertions, 18 cents; twenty-six insertions, 15 cents; fifty-two insertions, 12 cents. Editorial page advertising column, 40 cents per line (12 lines Nonpareil to an inch).

**The Office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has been removed to No. 23 Murray St.**

### FRENCH SEAMANSHIP.

THE loss of the *Ville du Havre*, *L'Europe*, and *L'Amerique*, three stately steamers of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, cannot fail to awaken serious comment among seamen, and invite a discussion of the causes, both moral and material, which have led to so startling a series of calamities.

The *Ville du Havre*, we must admit, was lost as a direct consequence of the lack of judgment on the part of the officer of the watch, who, instead of passing under the stern of the *Loch Earn*, attempted to cross her bow. The rules of the road very properly throw the onus of collision upon the steamer. Even supposing (as we believe the French officers allege), that the *Loch Earn* might have gone clear had she maintained her course and not "ported her helm," that is no justification for the Frenchman. For it has come to be known among seamen everywhere that your average Englishman if he gets in a tight place always ports his helm. Some Englishmen have even gone so far as to write essays on what they call "the law of the port helm," as if rules were made to be invariably and blindly followed without reference to the precise object of all rules—the avoidance of collision. Therefore, if an Englishman be stupid that is no justification for an originally wrong order on the part of the Frenchman. The officer in charge of the deck of the *Ville du Havre* should upon sighting the *Loch Earn* have ported his helm, and thus passed under her stern, and should have taken no chances and run no risks. Surely, no man having life and property under his charge has any excuse for running a needless risk simply for the sake of gaining a few minutes' time. Again, when the fatal collision did occur (if one may believe the published accounts even of the French officers themselves) there was a great want of coolness, seamanlike courage and discipline—a thing perfectly unpardonable if the officers were, as is said, eleven of the French Navy. A cool and energetic commander might have saved many more lives by rising to the height of the terrible and sudden demand made upon the resources of his mind. The masts fell and crushed some of the boats, it is said; but it occurs to us that a sharp axe or two in the hands of a few prompt and cool seamen, by severing the rigging connected with those same masts would have quickly provided (if they were as we believe they were, of wood) floating spars upon which hundreds could have clung until rescued by the boats of the *Loch Earn*. Then, again, contrast the conduct of the merchant ship manned by English sailors, and the quasi-government steamship manned by Frenchmen, and note the coolness, gallantry and resource of the one, and the indiscipline of the other, as shown by the bare facts—both ships being in distress.

In her equipment the *Ville du Havre* was deficient, for a rubber life raft or two, with a few cool seamen in charge, would have saved nearly all the poor creatures who were lost. In fact, the more one thinks of this dismal affair, the more it exasperates one. It indicates that it is true, as has often been said of Frenchmen, "they are good harbor sailors"—courageous enough in ordinary times, but the most easily demoralized seamen in the world in the presence of sudden and appalling disaster. Though some people may think otherwise, we would remark that discipline does

not consist alone in a clean deck, brass-work polished "to the nines," wearing good clothes and ribbons of "the Legion," punctilious deportment to each other on deck, or courtesy to one's passengers. The only true way to judge of the discipline of a passenger steamer is to watch the routine during the voyage, and especially the bearing and conduct of the captain and officers. If the ship is tidy and the officers and men orderly, quiet and vigilant on watch, courteous to passengers, but allowing of no liberties which interfere with duty—generally attentive to their work on deck;—if the men are frequently and properly exercised at their stations for fire and for manning their boats; if life rafts are at hand and a regular drill in the use of the same prescribed and carried out; if the commander daily inspects his vessel fore and aft, and quietly makes his presence felt day and night in every part of his ship, then it may be fairly inferred that, other things equal, this ship will meet an emergency well prepared to conquer it. But if not, we may look for a repetition at some time, sooner or later, of the terrible scenes we have recently become so familiar with. We presume it will be said that there is such a thing as "luck," and some persons and some companies seem destined to misfortune; but good management is, after all, the secret of the success of such lines as the Cunard, the Peninsular and Oriental and the Pacific Steam Navigation Companies, taken, of course, in connection with the naturally seamanlike character of the English sailor. The difference between Englishmen and Frenchmen has always struck us as remarkable, if one will but remember that each side of the channel is equally stormy. The Englishman seems by nature "a foul weather sailor"—the Frenchman, as truly, "a fair weather" one.

Finally, the construction of the *Ville du Havre* was faulty, or she would have floated very much longer than she did, and many lives might have been saved. If by collision our modern passenger ships are to go to the bottom in ten minutes, what becomes of the assertion that water-tight compartments, as an element of safety, can alone be properly constructed in iron vessels? It would seem, while giving full weight to the fact that this vessel was struck in her central and largest compartment, and consequently more dangerously injured than if struck anywhere else, that there must have been something essentially wrong in the construction of the ship and the arrangement of her pumps and bulkheads, or she would have floated, at all events, long enough to permit the *Loch Earn's* boats to save the lives of most of those on board.

Coming now to the case of *L'Europe*, it impresses us as the most wretched exhibition of incompetency, hesitating timidity and imbecility on the part of a commander to be found in the annals of transatlantic navigation. If, shortly after leaving port, this ship leaked as seriously as alleged, why, in the name of common sense, did not this captain return to port at once, instead of attempting the "western" voyage at the stormiest season of the year? If he chose to pursue his voyage, then we have a right to expect that he should have been equal to the emergency when it actually came upon him. The fact is, he was bold when he ought to have been prudent, and timid and wavering when he should have been bold. When he found the leak seriously gaining upon the pumps, why was not the injection water taken from the bilge, the bilge connection with the other compartments opened, and all the pumps set to work, and the ship headed for the nearest port? We cannot at all understand the loss of this ship, except upon the assumption of the gross incompetency and timidity, not to use a harsher phrase, of the commander, officers, and crew, especially the engineers. The sight of these people promedding the deck of the *Greece* with life-preservers on, while the first mate of the rescuing vessel with a salvage crew was actually on board of the *Europe* is, beyond cavil, the most damning commentary upon their conduct, and scarcely needs addition to render it more humiliating. It matters little what the previous record of this commander may have been, all his honors, ribbons, etc., weigh as nothing in comparison with the utter disgrace involved by the bare unquestioned fact that he left his ship, and permitted another man to try to bring her into port, when there were strong grounds for believing that he might have saved her by the exercise of ordinary knowledge and cool courage. It has always seemed a sort of principle with sailors, especially English and American sailors, never to desert their ship so long as there was even a faint hope of saving her, but the case of the *Europe*, and especially the *Amerique*, would seem to convey the moral that a Frenchman's notion is to get out of his ship safely, on the first warning of danger, as quickly as possible.

To sum up, we must think these lamentable affairs due to a peculiarity in the training of French officers, more especially as affects their character as seamen. Their mode of education, according to observation, tends to make their young officers what we should call "sea milk-sops," and as they grow in years they seem to acquire none of that hard, stern, daring and seamanlike character which one sees in the English, American and North of Europe sailors. The fact is that these French officers were, in truth, "harbor sailors"—very correct navigators, polished and courteous gentlemen, and, in ordinary times, fully equal to their position; but placed in those peculiarly trying situations which always bring out in relief the characters of strong men, and as invariably demoralize weak men, they weakened at once. In the long series of maritime wars between France and England, which terminated in 1815, it was noticed by English Naval officers that Frenchmen always fought with desperate courage until it came to "the close grapple," either in boarding, or in the yard-arm and yard-arm struggle with the guns, and then they gave way so signally and suddenly as to excite surprise. This affords a key to the character of the French sailor. He has not "the stay" in him that the English and Northern races of seafaring men possess. He is depressed and despondent in times when the bold spirit of the English seaman rises defiant over all danger. Of course there are, and will always be, exceptions to all rules, but the moral of these recent disasters is that though in fair weather, or on summer seas, a Frenchman may be a very pleasant fellow to sail with, yet in foul weather it will be better to trust to a race more bold, self-reliant and enduring.

It will be observed that we have not here alluded to the alleged weakness of these ships caused, in all likelihood, by bad material and workmanship in the lengthening process. Other things equal, there ought to be no reason why a lengthened ship should not be made as strong as before, except this, that after passing a certain just ratio of length to breadth of beam, every ship is certainly weakened in direct proportion to the number of feet added to her keel, the breadth of beam remaining the same.

A WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT writes us, that "On the evening of April 17th, a complimentary hop was given in Washington, at Willard's Hotel, by the proprietor, Mr. Cake, to the Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. Willard's Hall, adjoining and connected with the hotel, was tastefully decorated, the walls being draped with the flags of all nations, whilst from the chandelier in the centre vari-colored streamers and pennants radiated in all directions, forming a striated canopy over the apartment. Arms were here and there grouped in graceful figures, and on the flanks of the stage were posted twelve-pound Dahlgren boat howitzers, proving as ornamental in their peaceful occupation as useful when devoted to the dread purposes of war. The floor was prepared for dancing and in fine condition. The assemblage was large and distinguished, the President, General Sherman, and most of the high officials in Washington were present, and many of the *corps diplomatique*, whilst the legislative branch of our Government was particularly well represented. In a reunion of so many eminent personages, to specify by name those worthy of mention would be too great an intrusion upon your space; suffice it that the *déité* of Washington lent their presence, the men were brave, the women fair. Most of the officers were in full uniform, which greatly enhanced the brilliancy of the scene. The music was excellent, and was evidently appreciated, judging from the number and pertinacity of the dancers. Supper was served in the spacious dining hall of the hotel. Altogether the affair was eminently successful, and the occasion will doubtless be long and pleasantly remembered by those of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps who had the good fortune to participate in it."

In the House of Representatives, on April 22, objection was made to the introduction of a bill offered by Mr. BROMBERG, to remove the political disabilities of RAPHAEL SEMMES. A petition from Captain SEMMES was read and ordered to be printed. The petitioner states, "that having been a citizen of Alabama for a number of years, and viewing the questions at issue between the Northern and Southern States from a Southern standpoint, he believed in the right of secession of a State for cause; believed his allegiance due to his State, and when his State seceded, felt in honor bound to follow her fortunes, tendered his resignation, which the Secretary accepted, knowing the object of the tender, and such acceptance he regarded as relieving him from all obligations to the Federal Govern-

ment. He defended the Confederate States to the best of his ability, and at the close of the war retired to private life, and again became a citizen of the United States, having as a voter, sworn to defend the Constitution and the Union of the States. Having thus renewed his allegiance, he desires the prompt and entire oblivion, except so far as history may deal with it, of the late differences between the two sections. He has the natural affection of an American citizen for the land of his birth, and the same pride as formerly in the glory and prosperity of his whole country; and asks, the removal of his political disabilities, and the restoration to the full and free embrace of the country which can claim him, and the only one which he dares to claim."

RETIRED officers will receive with satisfaction the bill introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. MACDOUGALL, of New York, authorizing the Secretary of War to place them on such duty as they can properly perform. There seems to be no good reason why an officer who is capable of performing any given duty should be absolutely deterred from engaging in it because age and faithful service have incapacitated him for other duties of his profession. The bill should be amended, however, so as more specifically to define, if possible, the duty to which retired officers may be ordered. It will be no agreeable task for the Secretary of War to determine what duty is included in the "such other details as it may be to the interest of the service for them to perform," and the more our service is removed from the possibility or the suspicion of favoritism, the better for it. Where an officer is relieved from the more exacting duties of his profession, the nature of the duty to which he may be ordered should be strictly limited.

THE office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, we beg our friends to bear in mind, has been removed, and is now at 23 Murray street, twelve doors west of Broadway, in the same building with the establishment of Mr. Van Nostrand, the military publisher.

SOME one writes to the Chicago *Times* to correct an erroneous impression in the minds of many with reference to the duty performed by the Regular Army during the late civil war?

In the Army of the Potomac, on the Peninsula, there was a "regular division" formed of two brigades of regulars and one brigade of volunteers, under the command of General George Sykes. The regular regiments composing the First and Second brigades were the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth regiments of infantry, and they had the honor of presenting their regimental fronts to the enemy at the battle of Gaines' Mill, which battle was fought by the Fifth corps, the regular division being the Second division of that corps. This corps met and held in check the combined armies of Lee and Jackson from 11 o'clock in the morning until nightfall.

At the battle of Malvern Hill, who was it that fought over the celebrated wheat field, where the rebel General Magruder's crazed battalions were swept away like the ripened grain that was there ready for the reaper's hand? Who, indeed, but the same regular regiments mentioned above, that had stood the brunt of the battle at Gaines' Mill, and when the battle was over and it was deemed necessary to retire to Harrison's landing, what was left in that memorable wheat field to cover the retreat of the retiring Army? Nothing but the First brigade of regulars, composed of the Third, Fourth, Eleventh and Fourteenth regiments of infantry, with Averill's regiment of Pennsylvania cavalry—this small force not retiring from the field of battle until after 8 o'clock on the following morning, in the midst of a drenching rain.

Can any one who was there forget the fiasco of the "second Bull Run," where the regulars held the enemy at bay on the extreme left of the Union line until nightfall, when that same enemy was within 1½ miles of the only bridge the Army was then crossing in retreat over Bull Run? These identical regular regiments did that work in the presence of Generals McDowell, Porter, Sykes, and many others.

Where were the regulars at Antietam? Here is what the then commander-in-chief says in his report: "Six battalions of regulars were thrown across Antietam bridge, on the main road, to attack and drive back the enemy's sharpshooters, who were annoying Pleasonton's horse batteries, . . . the position being one of great exposure. . . . All these battalions advanced far beyond our batteries, and compelled the cannoners of a battery of the enemy to abandon their guns. Few in numbers and unsupported, they were unable to bring them off. The very heavy loss of this small body of men attests their gallantry."

Were the regulars absent at Fredericksburg in December, '62? Not so; they were there, and, as usual, were the last to cross the pontoon bridge, over the Rappahannock river, upon the retirement of the Army of the Potomac to the north side, several hours

after daylight in the morning, when the last bridge was immediately torn up.

When the Eleventh corps broke at Chancellorsville, who were sent at a double-quick from another position to restore that line? The veterans of the Fifth corps, of course, in which was the regular division; and right well did they perform that duty.

The national cemetery at Gettysburg will show whether the Regular Army fought there or not; and if the "Round Top" could speak it would tell how much the States were indebted to these "orphans" for the manner in which the regular division took possession of and held that noted point in the Federal line during the contest. It is said that figures can not lie. The reports show that, out of 2,500 regulars carried into action, 50 officers and 920 enlisted men were placed *hors de combat*. Here, then, were nine regiments of the Regular Army with less than 1,400 men, and no chance of being recruited, for every one knows that no man would enlist in the regular service to be ostracized, with a bounty of \$400, when he could get from \$1,000 to \$2,000 bounty in any State for enlisting in the volunteers. Did they take the regulars from the field then; when each regiment averaged about 150 men? Not at all; they followed Lee back again to the banks of the Rappahannock, and were quietly resting there when the news came of the New York riots, and the regulars were sent for. The order was received at midnight, and at daylight they were en route from Alexandria, from whence they were transported to the scene of the riots. They remained in New York harbor while the Army rested, inactive, on the Rappahannock; but as soon as the opening of the spring of 1864 came those regiments which had become recruited during the winter were sent to the Army and joined in the campaigns of General Grant until the surrender of Lee, at Appomattox Court-house, in April, 1865.

These are some of the duties performed by the Regular Army during the war, and surely no one need blush at the record. If any one doubts this he has but to refer to the official Army Register published each year by the War Department, where, at the head of each organization, he will find the names of all battles in which said organization participated.

"THE Centennial Gazetteer of the United States, by A. von Steinwehr, A. M.," published at Philadelphia by Ziegler and McCurdy, is a portly but handy volume of 1,000 closely printed octavo pages, and will be welcomed not only by the business community, but by all who take an interest in the condition, development, and progress of our country. It is a geographical encyclopedia, containing full and reliable information on our States and territories, counties and townships, cities and villages, rivers, lakes, and mountains. Being arranged in alphabetical order, it may easily be referred to, and will in all cases give to the inquirer a ready and satisfactory answer. The articles on the States and territories are particularly full. Their mountains, valleys and plains, rivers and lakes, climate and vegetation—in short, their natural or physical features are clearly delineated in terse, compact language. Taking California as an example, we obtain from the article a definite idea of the peculiar arrangement of its physical divisions. The lofty Sierra Nevada, extending along the eastern border of the State; the fertile plain of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers; the coast mountains with their charming valleys, and lastly the southeastern desert (a part of the great interior basin) are so clearly described that the perusal of the respective paragraphs leaves on the reader's mind a vivid picture of the pastures of the "Golden State." All parts of the country are treated with equal fulness, clearness, and accuracy. There is no practical question that can be asked about the population, topography, government, productions, railroad lines, commerce, charitable and penal institutions, wealth, taxation and debt, the press and public education of the United States, or the different States of the Union, or any part of any of them, for which an answer will not be found. The work is, in fact, an essential companion of every intelligent man. It is the only American gazetteer brought up to the present time, and it contains the very latest returns concerning all matters with which it deals. The style of statement is remarkable for its conciseness, strictness, and precision. On every page we see evidences of the severest and most conscientious labor, performed by the most skillful and competent hands. The work is in more senses than one monumental, and it is as honorable to its distinguished author as it must be serviceable to the American people. The author of this volume is General A. von Steinwehr, whose services during the war for the Union are well known to our readers. He was a division commander under General Howard, served from the beginning till the close of the war, and showed on every field, but especially at Gettysburg, the skill of trained soldiery and the ability of a man of intellect. He is the present representative of an old military family, whose army traditions extend backward in continuous line, for several centuries. Moreover, he is, in the largest and best sense of the word, a scholar; and his attainments in this respect have been recognized by Yale College, which conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. He has for some years past been the Professor of Military Art and Science in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College. Being an eminent topographical engineer and geographer, he has since the return of peace devoted himself to the study of the geography and statistics of our country. Some years ago he prepared the Eclectic Series of Geographies, one of the very best now so extensively used in our schools, and subsequently a large topographical map of the United States, which will shortly be issued in Hartford. We feel gratified that a man of the training, scholarship, talents, and experience of General von Steinwehr has been willing to give the patient labor of years to the production of such a work as this Centennial Gazetteer of the United States.

The Office of the "Army and Navy Journal" has been removed to No. 28 Murray St.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the freest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

### DARIEN, O DARIEN!

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Apropos of the beauties of "Darien," so touchingly described in the last issue of the JOURNAL, I send the following. It is supposed to have been perpetrated by a member of one of the late expeditions, while "roosting," at two o'clock A.M., in a tree-top, with some twelve feet of water over the ranch below, in which he, in his ignorance and simplicity, had expected to pass a comfortable night.

CRISS-CROSS, X.

#### OH! TO DARIEN.

To be sung to slow music. Air, "Maryland, my Maryland."

I sing the praises of a land,  
Darien, O, Darien!  
Where oceans roll on either hand,  
Darien, O, Darien!  
Where nature spreads her fairest views,  
And clothes herself in lovely hues—  
Yet he who goes there surely rue—  
Darien, O, Darien!

For, though 'tis fair, its beauty fades,  
Darien, O, Darien!  
When once you penetrate its shades,  
Darien, O, Darien!  
And, spite of all its shady palms  
And stately trees with fragrant balms,  
'Twill make you sing "inverted psalms"—  
Darien, O, Darien!

There's poison in its fairest fruits;  
Darien, O, Darien!  
Its insects vile invade your boots;  
Darien, O, Darien!  
Mosquitoes spoil your rest by night—  
By day, the cobra's deadly bite  
Will keep you in a constant fright—  
Darien, O, Darien!

Or, if by chance you 'scape all these,  
Darien, O, Darien!  
You're forced to roots at night in trees;  
Darien, O, Darien!  
With falling rains the rivers rise  
And swamp your horse before your eyes,  
While you look on in sad surprise—  
Darien, O, Darien!

Hark to a need-up man's appeal!  
Darien, O, Darien!  
Who once was fresh and full of zeal;  
Darien, O, Darien!  
If dreams of glory "git to dawn,"  
And fame points toward that land forlorn,  
Just you remark—Yes, in a horn!  
Darien, O, Darien!

DISGUISED.

### ACTING LIEUTENANTS IN U. S. NAVY, 1803-4.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The within list of acting lieutenants in the U. S. squadron, operating in the Mediterranean in 1803-4, is copied from the rough draft of a letter in the handwriting of Commodore Edward Preble. Several of these names have found a place in the pantheon of our naval heroes.

To the Hon. Secretary of the Navy.

SIR: I am honored with your letter of the 7th inst., and, conformable to your direction, shall proceed to answer the questions therein proposed.

The acting lieutenants on board the respective vessels under my command, exclusive of those appointed by me, were: Lieutenants James Lawrence and Joseph Bainbridge, of the *Enterprise*; Lieutenant Van Schaick, of the *Argus*; Lieutenant Maxwell, of the *Siren*; Lieutenants Tripp and Crane, of the *Vixen*, and Lieutenant Thorn, of the *Enterprise*. Mr. Thorn had been acting lieutenant, without warrant, some time previous to my arrival in the Mediterranean, but received a written warrant from me November 7, 1803. I believe those officers took rank agreeably to the date of their acting lieutenants' warrants.

I subjoin a list of the lieutenants appointed by me, with the date of their appointment, and who took rank from that time without regard to their midshipmen's warrants, excepting where they were appointed lieutenants on the same day; then the date of the warrant as midshipman governed.

If any instances of dissatisfaction arose in consequence of junior midshipmen being appointed lieutenants previous to their seniors in original appointments, they did not come to my knowledge. I am, sir, very respectfully yours,  
EDWARD PREBLE.

PORTLAND, February 18, 1807.

Jonathan Thorn, appointed Act. Lieut.	Nov. 7, 1803
Henry Wadsworth, " " "	Apr. 17, 1804
Ralph Izard, " " "	Apr. 17, " "
Charles Morris, " " "	Aug. 8, " "
Chas. L. Ridgely, " " "	Aug. 10, " "
Joseph Israel, " " "	Aug. 20, " "
Thos. McDonough, " " "	Sept. 6, " "
Daniel S. Dexter, " " "	Sept. 12, " "
John M. Haswell, " " "	Oct. 27, " "
Geo. Marcellin, " " "	Oct. 27, " "

### A TACTICAL GENERAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: "Parturient montes"—you know the rest. Copies of the new tactics, at the rate of one for each company, and two for the field and staff, have been supplied to the Oney-Oneth Foot, and ever since their

advent here my captain has been hidden from his subalterns. So have the tactics. Mr. Gosling (class of 1872), who manages to obtain a dissolving view of his pay about the middle of every month, has been heard to remark in the expressive vernacular of his Alma Mater, that he'll be dashed if the captain can horn-swaggle him out of his rights, that he can't skin him if he does bone 'em first. This ebullition leads one to infer that the youthful G. has invested a portion of next month's pay in a copy. Well, it's his funeral! (Truthful, if not poetic, that). But, sir, a man whose allowances do not keep pace with the olive branches, that, in some mysterious way, will put forth every spring or so, has many a call upon his share of the four hundred millions vouchsafed by a wise and beneficent Congress, and can ill afford to buy tactics when the rosy toes of the most tender of the aforesaid olives mutely beg for leather. It's not so much the money as it is the principle, or, as Colonel Splayfoot says, the want of such which is involved.

Says the colonel: "I shouldn't be at all surprised, sir, if those people at headquarters have been furnished with copies. It's always the way, sir. There's Tad-murtle, the adjutant-general! He's only a major, but what with selling his forage and fuel, he gets more pay than I ever shall. He was of the class that came in just after the Mexican War, and joined at Monterey—used to ride like a ball of twine, and now look at him in a cocked hat, and with his arm in a sling of gilt stuff, like an usher in a French cathedral! I don't suppose he can ride now, sir—perhaps that's the reason why he sells his forage—dash it! Twenty dollars a month, sir! Think of it!"

"I like the improved manual for the sword, though," says the quartermaster, who has been investigating the inspection and review part. "Do you, sir?" says the colonel. "Perhaps you may remember the system of sword exercise, invented by that foreign person. No? Captain Bygones will, I am sure."

"Was it Simmons, sir?" inquires the captain.

To which the colonel, "No, sir, it was not. He was one of your dashed lawyers. What could he know about swords? But, at any rate, this foreign person's book was supplied to the whole army, sir. Every officer received a copy, beautifully printed on tinted paper, profusely illustrated, and bound in green and gold, sir! The Board of Officers who recommended the adoption of this system, which discards the thrust, was the very board which gave the infantry that infernal skewer in a tin scabbard with which one can't cut an acquaintance, sir! But that's the way those people in Washington have always treated us. Look at the stuff the Ordnance men send us! Hundreds of costly pages about a gun that the Army does not want. And then this sword-book—of no use to any but the cavalry, who never draw their sabres anywhere but on parade, sir. All gratis! But the tactics are put forth in such a parsimonious spirit that lieutenant-colonels, majors and subalterns must either remain in the dark or pay. I don't suppose any officer cares about the dashed dollar or so, but its dashed queer economy to flood the service with books no one cares a straw about, and to scrimp and save on those which the troops require. Why, the carpets and lounges at old Bustamante's headquarters, sir, cost more money than would furnish every officer in his department with a copy of tactics. No wonder Congress wants to disband the Army, sir! The dashed dashed staff is digging its grave. Have a little whiskey?"

"But, colonel," says Heddonhay, the quartermaster, "since we are all ahead on sword exercises, would it not be a good idea to send them to Washington and ask the Department to give us tactics instead?"

"A very good idea, sir, and one which Mr. Gosling, who is on the look-out for a file, will no doubt be happy to see you put in force. But I'll be dashed if I'd run the risk, and if I may ask you to take my advice, sir, you will not."

MUGGINS.

CAMP OF THE ONEY-ONETH FOOT,  
QUIEN SABE CANON, A. T., APRIL 15, 1874.

### THE PORT OF CALLAO, PERU—1873.

BY LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER EDWIN WHITE, U. S. NAVY.

#### ANCHORAGE.

On entering the harbor it is not considered necessary to wait for the Captain of the Port to board before anchoring, as the anchorage for foreign men-of-war is outside of everything. The Captain of the Port is generally accompanied by the health officer.

At present, men-of-war are anchored in line on a bearing of nearly east and west, or in a line nearly parallel to the "Punta," or Callao Point, and nearest to it. They usually moor head and stern. In the rear of these, on the same bearings, is the line of mooring buoys for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

To the rear of these, to the northward, all the merchant sailing vessels are anchored, or rather moored head and stern. There are usually three or four lines of vessels moored close together, each line being about half a mile in length. Vessels returning from the "Islands" with guano, to clear, are permitted to select a temporary anchorage outside of the lines, or to leeward.

The best and most convenient anchorage for a man-of-war, under the present arrangement, is just outside of the line of Peruvian vessels, to westward, in a position well inside of the extremity of the "Punta," and as close to the city as possible.

The following bearings will give an approximate idea of the locations indicated—viz:

San Lorenzo Lighthouse, W. by S.  
East end of San Lorenzo Island, S. by W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W.  
Tower of the Old Castle, (rectangular tower), E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N.  
Five and a half or six fathoms of water will be obtained here, and good holding ground.

This anchorage is well to windward, the wind being generally from the southward, and you escape the obnoxious odors that prevail on shore. The anchorage

to leeward, though a berth may be obtained nearer the city, is not considered healthy.

From the anchorage recommended a vessel may leave the port under sail, with a fair wind. From this point, also, a vessel may exercise and manœuvre her boats to advantage, the wind during the afternoon being sufficiently fresh for sailing, and the sea smooth.

#### CLIMATE.

It is true that "it never rains in Callao," but, from the middle of April to the middle of November, the atmosphere contains a great deal of moisture, which at times amounts to a heavy mist. Dense fogs are also prevalent. The moisture is condensed on the rigging and spars, and drops like rain.

This is particularly the case at night, though it often occurs for days in succession. During the season above referred to, a ship coming in with wet sails might fail to get them dry for weeks. The sun is not seen for many days, at times, rendering Callao one of the most difficult of places to rate chronometers by equal altitudes. Though at times the sun may be obtained in the morning, it is almost impossible to obtain an afternoon observation. There is an establishment in Callao having a Transit Instrument, and all merchant vessels send their chronometers there for rating. The chronometers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company are also entrusted to the care of the same establishment.

From my own knowledge, I can say that very few transits are obtained; but the clock of the Observatory is said to be one of the very best. It is to be presumed, however, that the shocks of earthquakes, which are not unfrequent in occurrence, may work some injury to the clock, however superior it may be.

During the months of January, February, and March, the weather is warm and pleasant. The sky is clear and comparatively dry, yet a very dense fog is frequently swept across the bay by the southerly winds.

There were two slight falls of rain—light showers—between September 1, 1872, and April 1, 1873. The showers produced considerable excitement, and, in accordance with general prophecy, a slight shock of earthquake followed each.

#### HEALTH.

The harbor of Callao is not particularly unhealthy if a proper berth is taken clear of the city. The city of Callao is filthy beyond measure, and this is due to the fact that there is no system of sewerage. The population of Callao is about forty-five thousand. The olfactory nerve of the native "Chalaca" is not delicate; but a European, venturing off the principal thoroughfare, gladly beats a hasty retreat. The consequence is that, when an epidemic occurs, it is apt to be fatal in its effects. There is not an efficient Board of Health, and the mortality is never known. Certain regulations exist for preventing the spread of contagious diseases, but are by no means rigidly enforced.

During the months of March and April, officers and men are often attacked with what is here called "Ter-tianana," which is nothing more than a form of chills and fever, which generally yields to treatment if the patient is careful and follows the advice of the physician. The fever is of malarious origin, and sometimes, however, assumes a malignant type.

Many cases have come to my knowledge in which persons of weak lungs have run great risk by living in this port of Peru, and even by a limited stay afloat; and the opinion prevails that for such persons Callao is a very bad locality.

Diseases of the throat and bronchial tubes are engendered in those who are in the least susceptible to affections of this nature.

#### LIBERTY TO SHIPS' COMPANY.

For the past few years Callao has perhaps been the most objectionable port in the whole world to give liberty to men, for the reason that desertions have been so numerous. (The great cause has been the demand for labor. Many improvements have been going on in the interior, and for the construction of bridges, working of tackles, etc., for the purchasing of heavy weights in the construction of masonry, sailor men have been particularly useful, and many inducements have been offered to cause them to desert. Merchant vessels have frequently lost nearly their entire crews, and, for large advances, many men-of-war's men have found themselves on board these vessels. It has at times been necessary to board every American vessel after she leaves her moorings, and cause her crew to be mustered.)

The report prevails also that men are "shanghaed" by boarding-house masters and runners; but a case of this kind has not come under my observation. It is certain, however, that the pernicious system of ship-masters and boarding-house keepers is as bad here as in any part of the globe, and that "Jack" is looked upon as so much plunder by the Callao runners.

The indications are that desertions will not be so prevalent as formerly, inasmuch as the demand for labor has, in a measure, been supplied. The wages for mechanics and skilled labor are so great, however, that ships still run the risk of losing many good men. During the last six months a well-appointed, well-disciplined, and happy English man-of-war has lost over one-third of her crew by desertion at this port.

Deserters are seldom returned by the authorities, though the reward often offered is forty dollars.

The higher authorities express a willingness to serve foreign vessels of war on all occasions, but the police are of little use.

The attention of the Peruvian government has been recently called to the provisions of treaty respecting the return of deserters, but with no effect. (Ship companies having liberty here contract less venereal disease than at most ports, strange as it may appear, as the "Social Evil" is not hedged in by very closely enforced rules.)

#### FACILITIES FOR OVERHAULING AND REFITTING.

The harbor of Callao contains a floating dock, the property of a stock company, under the title of "The

Callao Dock Company." The dock is of iron, and was put together and launched here in the year 1868. The dock, however, was built in Scotland. The manager of the dock states that the company will undertake to dock vessels of five thousand tons.

The following is an extract from the company's printed circular:

#### RATES FOR THE USE OF THE DOCK.

SAILING VESSELS.	
First day, per register ton.....	0 50 Sol.
Each subsequent day, per register ton.....	25 "

SHIPS OF WAR AND STEAMERS.	
First day, per register ton.....	1 00 Sol.
Four days following, per register ton, ea.....	75 "
Each subsequent day, per register ton.....	50 "

NOTE.—The Peruvian "Sol" is about eight per cent. less than the U. S. gold dollar.

"Armor-plated vessels, and those entering with cargo, or an excess of ballast or other weights, will pay an additional sum, according to the weight.

The dock will not be sunk for less than one hundred and fifty soles, (\$150.00), but two small vessels may occupy it at the same time.

"Vessels stripped, caulked, and metalled by special contract, or at fixed prices per sheet of metal nailed on, varying from 10 to 15 reales (\$1.00 to \$1.50) per sheet, including dock dues, labor, and all material excepting metal, nails, and felt."

The Dock Company will also furnish masts and spars, and advertise to do all kinds of ship carpentry, as well as iron-work. They furnish composition for the bottom of iron vessels. The dock has the reputation of being well managed.

Besides the "Dock Company," there are several shipwrights who will contract for work and will, if required, give bonds for a proper performance of the contract. The ship carpenters are generally natives, and are not first-class. They seldom labor more than eight hours per day and receive large wages. This is true also of all mechanics in Peru.

Caulkers are plenty and do very good work. They are slow, but not lazy.

A steamer requiring repairs to machinery will find every facility. There are several private machine shops, some of which are competent to turn a main shaft, if necessary.

In addition to these, are the works of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, which are very extensive and complete, and though erected for the sole use of the company, the manager would permit work to be done for men-of-war in case of necessity.

The Peruvian government possesses no navy-yard, but has an arsenal at Bella Vista, about two miles back of Callao, on the line of the Callao and Lima Railroad. This arsenal is under the control of the Navy and some work is continually going on. The works, however, are limited.

Materials for spars, etc., may always be obtained, but as everything of this nature comes from abroad, the price is often immoderate. Live oak is extremely difficult to obtain, white oak may be procured, but not always of the best quality.

All kind of ship's stores may be had and generally of good quality. The manilla rope is usually of English manufacture and is good. The hemp is also English, but does not compare with that furnished by our own Government rope-walk. I think a great deal of "twice laid stuff" is sent to this market; on a recent occasion there was nothing else to be found.

Very fair canvases is always obtainable. Paints generally come out from England, and are good when fresh.

#### FACILITIES FOR COALING AND PROVISIONING.

Good steaming coal may always be had. Cardiff coal is always obtainable, and, at times, American anthracite coal. The usual price is from fifteen to eighteen dollars (U. S. gold) per ton of 2,240 lbs., though at times, owing to scarcity, or a "corner in coal" [not uncommon], the price advances five or six dollars above these figures.

A very good steam producing coal has been brought from Australia, which should be supplied at a much less rate; but owing to the lack of ships and communication between here and Australia, the supply is by no means constant. The price above stated includes lighters, which are numerous, each lighter carrying about twenty tons of coal.

All kinds of provisions may be obtained, and of fair quality, if care be exercised in their inspection.

Dealers here, as elsewhere, seem to think a man-of-war ought to accept whatever is sent. Imported provisions are very dear, and this is true likewise of fresh provisions, the demand being greater than the supply, the country producing so little.

Bread of an excellent quality is obtainable at a fair price. The price seldom exceeds seven cents per lb. The bread is baked here from Chile flour.

The cultivation of sugar cane has increased of late years to a very great extent, causing the price of sugar to fall to a reasonable figure. Coffee is high, as the duties are very great. Launches are plenty if wanted.

#### WOOD AND WATER.

Wood is scarce and dear. On shore it is sold at a certain price per bundle of sticks, and is used for kindling only. Ships are generally supplied with refuse timber from lumber yards, at about twenty dollars per cord. Advantage may be taken of sailing vessels discharging and intending to reload with guano by buying their wood used in stowage. They find good market for their wood on shore, however, and generally dispose of it soon after their arrival. Water may be obtained at all seasons from water-boats, supplied with good pumps and hose, but the quality of the water is not good, and sometimes gives a ship's company upon their arrival, diarrhoea. The water, however, is used by all the inhabitants of Callao, many use filters and "drip stones." Men-of-war steamers frequently condense their own water in this harbor. Efforts are being made at this present time to establish new water works, in which case the water will be brought from a different

source, and will be of better quality. The present price of water is \$2.40 per ton (two soles and forty centavos per ton.)

#### THE CALLAO PAINTER.

The harbor of Callao is afflicted at times with what foreigners term the "Callao Painter," which must be experienced to be appreciated. It is always preceded by a whitish or milky appearance of the water, even when it is comparatively quiet and still. On its first approach, the stranger to this harbor will imagine the ship's bilge to be extremely foul, and soon he will be firmly convinced that such is the case, for the odor is the same, and penetrates to all parts of the ship.

The paint work immediately begins to turn black, and it is not until the boats at the booms begin to turn also that the mistake is discovered.

Where it comes from is not decided, but certain it is, that the whole air is filled with something akin to sulphuretted hydrogen, and the effect is not at all enlivening.

All the white paint in the ship is blackened. White boats and masts are particular objects of attack.

Every shade of paint assumes a color not its own. The outside of the ship is covered with brown spots; and the newly scrubbed copper turns black. Glossed paint in officers' quarters escapes it, if it has had but little scrubbing. Contrary to what one would naturally suppose, zinc paint is likewise attacked by the "painter."

We experimented with some white zinc in painting the gig, by using very little oil, and a little white varnish. The Peruvian men-of-war all use this.

By having the boat carefully wiped off after hoisting we preserved her neat appearance for a long time. But when it became necessary to scrub her, she became the prey of the "painter."

My experience has been that the paint is much more easily cleansed on the second day after being attacked, and less paint is scrubbed off. If you are fortunate enough to have the sun it generally loosens its hold. Paint should be scrubbed as little as possible. New paint is less liable to be blackened than old. Often times dry swabs are best by rubbing where it does not seem very hard to remove.

I have given this much space to the "painter" because it is a source of great evil, rendering it impossible at times to keep a ship looking well, and causing an extra expenditure of paint.

People disagree regarding the cause. I am inclined to the belief that it is of volcanic origin, and comes from the bottom of the Bay, although I have never been able to discover bubbles on the surface of the water.

It certainly does not come from the decayed matter in the inner harbor. There are many reasons which prove this.

The effect on the health does not seem injurious, though it is most decidedly disagreeable.

\* Very fair sand for decks may be obtained from a little blight on the north side of San Lorenzo Island, not far from what is known as the "New Smelting Works." This is the best place to obtain sand, and though the distance is great, by taking advantage of the afternoon breeze a cutter will easily go and return before supper, having a fair wind both ways. "Bum-boat" men will not bring sand to a vessel. A midshipman who "goes for" sand to this locality should be informed that there is "grog" somewhere in the vicinity. At certain seasons fish are very numerous in the neighborhood of this sandy beach. A seine hauled during the month of March, 1870, furnished at a single haul an abundance of fine fish for three ships' companies. Seals are often caught in the seine, and are apt to tear it and allow the escape of many fish. There are very many sharks along this beach, and very few in the bay. During the early winter months fish are abundant just outside of the shipping, and take the hook quickly.

#### THE SAILOR'S SATURDAY NIGHT SONG.

##### SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES.

Come send round the can, though the last of our lives  
Be this night, we will drink to our sweethearts and wives;  
And pledge them the warmer, and dream of them more,  
The further we sail from our dear native shore.

Good angels protect them, where ever they are;  
And peace be their portion whilst we are afar;  
May their spirits pursue as the billows we stem,  
And be thinking of us while we are drinking to them.

As trembles the needle and points to the pole,  
So let each still be true to the girl of his soul;  
And what ever attraction may lead us to roam,  
May the magnet of feeling be ever at home.

From the full flowing goblet as each of us sips,  
Let him think how much sweeter is the next of lips;  
Then send round the can, though the last of our lives  
Be this night, we will drink to our sweethearts and wives.

The annexed song was copied from a MS. copy in 1839, and was, I have understood, written by a Mr. Carter, author of "Letters from Europe." I have never seen it in print. Before the innovation of steam, and when sailors were sailors, and ships ships, and not steam kettles, it was as often as Saturday night came around, sung in the wardrooms and steerages of our ships of war.

#### A PARADE OF CHINESE TROOPS ON THE AMER.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London Times travelling with the Yarkund Mission, sends the following interesting sketches to that journal. Under date of December 18, he writes:

This morning we attended a parade of the Chinese troops of the Amer under Kho-Dalai, a very pleasant and gentlemanly fellow of about fifty. The number of Mohammedanized Celestials on parade amounted to some 1,200. The armament of this body of men is very peculiar, and the manoeuvres executed to-day were so exceptionally dramatic as to deserve a special description. From first to last the commands were delivered by flag signals, there being five flags in use, and vari-

tions being given by means of a big drum, which was beaten systematically to some particular time during the execution of each manoeuvre; one set of flags and the drum in question remained with the commander, who at all times retained a central position; but flag signals were repeated by fuge on the right and left front.

These troops carry taifoes, or, strictly speaking, wall-pieces—heavy, clumsy-looking weapons about six feet long, stock and barrel. These are carried by two men, one of whom gives his shoulder as a rest when the piece is fired; and with each are two others in attendance, one bearing a small sponge and the other a slow-match, with its supporting sponge, and a small leather curtain. Crews of four are assembled in squads, having five taifoes, each of which is commanded by a subordinate officer armed with a cap-gun, and in front of each squad is a standard-bearer. The union of two standards creates a group of ten taifoes, and with the special skirmishers attached assemblies from fifty to sixty men in one unit of manoeuvre. The force formed up in column of "two standard groups" (double standards), there being in all twenty-four such on the ground, and, after our formal reception, on the waving of a yellow flag and much drumming, "groups" wheeled into line, and, as it were, sections from the outer flanks of each twelve "double standards" advanced in front of the centre, wheeled outward, and, circling, re-formed on their original grounds.

The "march past" concluded, a red flag brought skirmishers to the front. From the centre groups, monsters with short swords, in harlequin tights of bright yellow color, having stripes in imitation of beasts unknown, and bearing the famous dragon shields of China, came trooping forward to form groups of three, six, and ten shields, behind which they laid themselves, occasionally peeping out to shout and grimace like an ogre in a pantomime from behind a cabbage-stalk. These truly formidable opponents to a civilized cavalry, then, extracting short matchlocks from their shields, opened fire deliberately, and sitting down, advanced wheel-fashion, after which they indulged in a regular circus walk round and retired. Kho-Dalai next proceeded to form three sides of a gigantic square with a reserve in rear of the front face, and then, by a movement of sections from the flanks and round the front, reformed for real business, a white flag directing the troops to load.

"Taifoes in line," "fire a volley!" is communicated by a general display of busting. Out ran the whole of the skirmishers. Dragons emerge from the inner flanks of twelve double standards, bowmen from the centre, and small boys armed with miniature pieces from nowhere in particular. The fire is tremendous. "Independent firing" is waved by brigadiers and fuglemen, and the din becomes only more surprising. However, warlike energy of this character must eventually expend itself, and when "Cease firing" is ordered, taifoes are sponged, under cover of a few expiring pops from the dragons and the explosion of imaginary mines immediately in front of the line. Silence restored, Brigadier Kho-Dalai forms two lines at intervals of 150 yards, opens fire with his first line, and bringing his second up in support, withdraws his first and engages his second, the display of an occasional rocket indicating the existence of a reserve. Blazing of taifoes, gesticulations of dragons and bowmen.

"By sections from the outer flanks retiring, turn inward, and at double shouting, pass across and change in the middle." "Dragons covering the movement."

The stage arrangement is perfect and the coloring inimitable. But we have not yet finished, only our attention has now been called off to good things prepared for the spectators, and under the flag of a small tent pitched for our accommodation we settle down to a Chinese breakfast while observing the rest of the proceedings.

"By double standard from the outer flanks march! Inwards; wheel! halt! dress!" "Dragons to the front!"

Such is the order of the day, and once more the monsters perform antics extraordinary before settling down into three shield-covered groups to back the stage, and conceal the special performers now coming forward to exhibit. Quarter-staff champions, single-stick players, athletes, and dancers in ordinary, tumblers, small boys, and cut-throats, with order and disorder, engage and disengage, exchanging kicks and cuffs that would do credit to a Covent Garden Pantomime. A central figure in red continuations, with wadded coat stowed away in their broad expanse has, however, the closing scene to enact, which he does somewhat in this fashion: Armed with two swords he has a wild encounter with an imaginary opponent, is discovered and surrounded by five figures in blue, who drive him to seek death on the shields of the dragons. Hop, skip, and jump, and he stands at the top of the edifice they have made, when crack goes a fire-rocket, and red breeches rolls a corpse to the bottom. The rapid way in which the body is picked up and removed, in a truly theatrical state of stiffness, defies description.

These are, indeed, relics of an ancient race of warriors, terrible if looks are to be believed, but a handful of lancers on the flank of 5,000 such must drive the mass before them in a panic-stricken rout. I have detailed the whole proceeding as an uncommon exhibition, but the interest of the combination of the dramatic with military manoeuvres, to be found among all races having a Chinese origin, lies in tracing it back to Buddhism; the very sound of the drum and of the few instruments which formed the Dalai's military band recalled the strange discords to which the Lamas of Tibet performed the dances of wild masquerades in honor of Buddha. Whether in the Lamassery at Hsemis or on the parade-ground at Kashgar, it is the same instinct inherited through many generations which makes the performance, be it a religious or a warlike ceremony, among the most perfectly ordered of theatrical representations.

The Office of the "Army and Navy Journal" has been removed to No. 28 Murray St.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.**—Colonel Joseph Burger early on the evening of April 23 paraded eight commands of twelve files for review and inspection before General Morris. The battalion as a whole looked remarkably well, and exhibited manifest improvement in its movements and the classification of its officers. In this last the companies seem to have secured younger and better appearing officers than are usually selected in German organizations. There is far less of that rotundity of form in the abdominal region among company commanders than has been our custom to observe among our German commands, and therefore more activity and soldierly bearing on parade. The review was very fairly performed, as also was the inspection. The men and some officers, however, we observed, were more or less slovenly in their uniform and adjustment of their equipments. One officer we noticed particularly with his belt sagging at an angle of forty-five degrees. At the inspection officers were not prompt in preparing their commands at the approach of the inspecting officer, and but few of the men understood the proper mode of tossing up their pieces, and we would recommend that the officers pay little more attention to this matter. Properly, every company should be thoroughly inspected by the company commandant or by one of the officers before every parade. At this inspection particular attention should be given to the uniforms and equipments; all watch chains or other personal ornaments should be placed out of sight, every button on the coat adjusted, bells in place, hats square to the front, and every portion of the dress in a shapely condition. Yet, judging from general observation, not one company in ten is ever looked after in this matter after the men fall in. If this practice was followed at all parades of companies we would have fewer slovenly looking soldiers in the ranks, and the men themselves would in time look more carefully after these matters. If we cannot have these inspections in detail, for heaven's sake put away your watch chains and jewelry. These remarks by no means apply altogether to the Twenty-eighth, but to almost every organization in the National Guard.

In the movements which followed the inspection the battalion showed some real improvements; Colonel Burger, however, was not always *au fait* in his commands and directions, but as the troops were not in the face of the enemy no great harm was done. Taking it all in all, the weather of course considered, for it was a damp, rainy, dispiriting sort of a day, the Twenty-eighth did exceedingly well. There is more harmony than heretofore in the battalion, and Colonel Burger is one of the hardest workers of the division. Generals Woodward and Dakin, who were present, at the close of the dress parade congratulated Colonel Burger on the good condition of the battalion, as also did the Inspector-General. General Dakin has been very active in looking after the movements of this command, and both he and Major-General Woodward are highly esteemed by the entire battalion. Colonel Burger is one of the most hospitable of National Guard commanders; in fact genuine hospitality has long been a feature of the "Dutchtown" military organizations of the Second division.

**FOURTY-FOURTH BATTALION INFANTRY.** Lieutenant-Colonel Brown commanding, has directed that all commissioned officers of this battalion provide themselves with officers' uniforms on or before the inspection of General Morris, on the 20th of May. "The practice of wearing privates' uniforms, modeled over to suit the taste, as in the past," says Special Orders, "is strictly forbidden." The following-named persons are announced as constituting the non-commissioned staff of this battalion: Andrew H. Allard, sergeant-major, reappointed; George M. Ricks, quartermaster-sergeant; S. Foster Black, commissary-sergeant; Geo. A. Newman, drum-major, reappointed; Henry A. Smith, hospital steward, reappointed; Martin F. Knapp and Moses T. Gaige, sergeants-standard bearers; Orson A. Beman, leader of band. Sergeants Joseph W. Jarvis, Company B., and George M. Decker, Company A., are detailed as right and left principal guides for the ensuing year. The officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of this battalion will assemble in full uniform (white body, cross-belts and pompons) for drill and review, in Binghamton, May 12, at 12:30 p. m. Line will be formed at 1 o'clock p. m., sharp.

**TWELFTH INFANTRY.**—This command, Colonel John Ward, assembled for battalion drill at the State Arsenal, on Wednesday evening last. As is usual in this command, the closing drill of the season is made a gala

occasion, and admission is obtained by ticket. As early as a quarter past seven o'clock, the friends of the regiment commenced to arrive, so that at assembly there was standing room only. After the assembly, and during the equalization, the band performed some selections from Barbe Bleue, and by this means relieved this part of the ceremonies of its tediousness. The regiment equalized into eight commands of twelve files, front, was handsomely formed and turned over to the colonel by Adjutant Murphy.

The review, which opened the military proceedings, was exceedingly well performed. We have so often commended the Twelfth for the handsome manner in which its reviews are conducted, that praise on this occasion is unnecessary, suffice to state that the whole ceremony was almost perfect. At the close of the review, a brief exhibition of the proficiency of the regiment in battalion drill, was given, much to the apparent satisfaction of Brigadier General Ward and staff, and the numerous critics of the National Guard present. At the termination of the drill, the drum corps, under Drum Major Brom, beat the "tattoo" in very handsome style. The steadiness of the men at the dress parade which closed the military display, was unsurpassed, indeed during the whole evening, the rank and file, vied with the officers doing their best, and it was noticeable that at the rests, not a man left the ranks. The manual of arms was good, and the step during the drill very accurate. At the close of the dress parade, and when the officers had advanced to the front and centre, Brigadier General Ward stepped forward, and in a brief speech, presented to Adjutant Murphy on behalf of himself and staff, with a handsomely finished and mounted Ward-Burton target rifle, as a testimonial of their esteem for him as an officer, and an expression of their appreciation of his services in the brigade. The gun weighs about nine pounds, pull of trigger three and a half pounds, and is made to use the new United States cartridge, forty-five calibre. To conclude the evening, the band under Mr. Harvey Dodworth, discoursed some choice selections of music, which were enjoyed as a promenade. The evening's ceremonies, as a whole, was one of the happiest of the regiment's receptions and drills.

**REFORMING COMPANY FROM COLUMN OF PLATOONS.**—In answer to numerous inquiries regarding the very apparent misinterpretation of paragraph 271, found on page 112 of Upton's Revised Tactics, as to the matter of reforming company from column of platoons, right in front, we would state that as inversions are not tolerated, the captain is at perfect liberty to place his second platoon on the right or left of the first whenever he pleases. It is a mistaken notion that the platoons must always, in line, preserve the relative position they had when the company was formed. This notion comes from Scott and Casey.

**SECOND DIVISION.**—The troops of this division, Major-General Woodward, comprising the Fifth and Eleventh brigades, will be reviewed by Governor Dix, at Prospect Park parade grounds, Brooklyn, on or about May 15. The Second division is in remarkable fine condition, and the devotion of its division commander to its interests has not a little to do with its general efficiency. At all parades of any moment the division is always represented by its commander or two or more of his staff, and by personal supervision of the general and internal affairs of each organization the utmost uniformity and harmony in every matter are preserved. All this is accomplished without in the least interfering with the plans or orders of the brigade or other subordinate commanders. Take for instance, the important matter of rifle practice. Every arrangement for this was uniform throughout the division, and every improvement suggested at any time carried into effect in all the commands at the same time under the supervision of Colonel Wingate, of the division staff. The dates for the late inspections were arranged by the division commander after consultation with the brigade and subordinate commanders, and at each inspection division and brigade headquarters were always represented. This perfect harmony of movements is also due to some extent to the excellent arrangements of division and brigade headquarters, all being connected in one building, and all meeting on the same night. A visit to these headquarters on any Monday evening will readily show how smoothly military matters, official and otherwise, are conducted. The Second division is a comparatively small division, but its troops and records are not excelled in the State.

The various organizations located in the eastern district of Brooklyn on the evening of April 24 paraded for the inspection of the citizens and review before Mayor Hunter. The parade was originally to have taken place on the second of the month, and afterwards was ordered for April 23, but in consequence of the storm on

that evening was postponed until the above date. As a "moonlight parade" it was a decided failure, that orb being partially obscured by threatening clouds; the air was also chilly and moist, and the evening anything but pleasant for out of door exercises. The parade otherwise was really a handsome display, and did credit to the organizations in column. At little past 8 p. m. the line was formed on Union avenue, right on Grand street, under command of General Meserole, Eleventh brigade, the brigade composing one company of cavalry, two regiments and one battalion of infantry, and one battery. All these organizations, except the battalion of infantry and battery, are attached to the Eleventh brigade, and are largely composed of Germans. The Williamsburg Turner Cadets, ranging in age from eight to sixteen, formed a portion of the column, and by their neat and soldierly appearance attracted general attention. The little fellows, however, did not pass over the entire route, which was some three miles in extent. Williamsburg is not particularly noted for the excellence of its paved streets; the marching of the troops therefore was not the best over the main portion of the route. At the point of review, however, the column as a whole made a very handsome display, and by general steadiness and good alignments won great praise from those on the reviewing stand, which was conveniently located on Wilson street, facing Bedford avenue, the Fifth avenue of the Burg. This street is the best or smoothest paved in the district, and it was here the boys, as the saying is, did their "level best." The reviewing stand was unadorned with the customary bunting, and not even a lantern or light of any character made its position conspicuous. The dazzling rays of two calcium lights and a partial illumination of several surrounding residences shed some light on the troops as they marched past. At a little after 10 o'clock the head of the column made its appearance and passed in the following order, the brigade commander and the several battalion commanders and their staff being mounted: Brigadier-General Meserole and four staff were well mounted, and saluted simultaneously. The commander and staff turned out on the right of the reviewing stand. Then came the Eleventh brigade, Separate Troop, Captain Kreuscher, five platoons of six files each. This troop or company, in handsome gray uniforms, helmets, and plumes, was well mounted, and looked far better than it did at the dismounted parade for inspection noted last week. Horses do make some difference after all. The gait of the company was rather slow; in fact, the Forty-seventh Infantry, Colonel Austen, the "pride of the Burg," was right on top of the cavalry during the march. Colonel Austen paraded four staff, one of whom, we observed, was the plucky chaplain, Rev. T. T. Kendrick, over whom the people of the Burg and the "breath of public opinion" have been so exercised recently. He was one of the most soldierly of the staff, and looked like a *live* chaplain. We have very few live chaplains in the National Guard. The Forty-seventh paraded nine commands of fourteen files, and well sustained its reputation for good marching, alignments, soldierly bearing, and excellent distance. The Thirty-second Infantry, Colonel Roehr, came next, parading three staff and eight commands of sixteen files. This command looked exceedingly handsome in its helmets, but many of the officers failed to salute. We don't remember whether "Brevet Major and Adjutant," now Captain Karcher was one of them or not, but we will give him the benefit of the doubt. The Twenty-eighth (Battalion) Infantry, Colonel Burger, paraded three staff, seven commands of twelve files. Considering the misunderstanding in the command about the parade and inspection the evening previous, the turnout was very creditable to the battalion, which as a whole made a good display, the salutes of the officers showing remarkable improvement over preceding parades. Battery B, Second division (four guns), Captain Timmes, brought up the rear in good style, and looked remarkably well in column of sections, but the alignment of the left caissons was extremely bad. In consequence of the dark appearance of the reviewing stand it was almost impossible for the officers to see the reviewing party, and therefore every excuse is offered for those who failed to salute in time at the proper distance. It was a most creditable parade throughout, and the crowded streets, illuminations, and fireworks showed the great appreciation of the citizens of the Burg for its National Guard.

At the close of the review, the Mayor, General Meserole and staff, and several of the city officials adjourned to the residence of Alderman and Major Fisher, of the Eleventh brigade staff, and were there most hospitably entertained. Host and hostess were particularly attentive to their guests, and the presence of the wives of many of the officers made this little reunion of the Eleventh brigade staff very happy and a most fitting termination to so successful a parade.

**SEVENTH INFANTRY.**—This regiment, Colonel Emmons Clark, will parade for drill in Tompkins Square on May 7 and 14 for battalion drill. The troops will assemble on the Square at 5 p. m. In consequence of the unsafe condition of the regimental armory, the Seventh has not indulged in any movements by battalion for the past two seasons, the drills having been confined entirely to the school of the company. These drills on the Square are therefore the only opportunity given for practical instruction in movements by battalion. The parade of the regiment on these occasions will doubtless attract a large assemblage of military gentlemen.

It is not likely that the Seventh regiment memorial statue in Central Park will be inaugurated until May 20 to June 1. The details have not been arranged for the inauguration, other than that the regiment and the Veteran Association will parade jointly. The armory hall passed the Assembly last week, and has been signed

by the Governor. This bill was amended from the one passed last year, which directed the commissioners of the sinking fund to lease, by due resolution for twenty-one years, to the field officers of the regiment, for the public purposes of the regiment, a suitable plot of ground centrally located, and not below Twenty-third street, and being land or premises belonging to the city, and not used or appropriated for a public park or square. The bill as amended and passed provides that the commissioners of the sinking fund of the City of New York, lease by due resolution and deed of lease, to the field officers, for the time being, of the Seventh regiment and their successors in office, acting for the regiment, and for the public purposes of the regiment, the plot of ground bounded by and situated between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets and Fourth and Lexington avenues, the same being a part of the lands or premises belonging to the City of New York. The field officers of the regiment are authorized and empowered to accept this lease and take the site with the same effect as if a body incorporate, to be thereafter exclusively held and used for an armory and drill rooms by the regiment. Such lease to be made substantially in form as leases of land have heretofore been made by the commissioners for benevolent and charitable purposes, and for a term of twenty-one years, with and at the nominal rental of one dollar per year. As soon as the ground is leased to the regiment as the law requires, it will be duly surveyed, and preliminary plans will be obtained from first class architects for armory buildings, and in due time the plan will be decided upon. The general idea of the proposed plans is a drill room on the ground floor—without pillar or post—say 300 x 200 feet. This will be used for battalion drills, as a whole; it will also be used for company drills—two companies drilling at the same time—by dividing it into two rooms by means of a screen or some other simple device, which can be removed whenever the room is required to be used as a whole. Connected with this large drill room, and at one end of the plot (the plot is 400 x 200), will be the rooms for the several companies, the Board of Officers, the Adjutant, etc., etc., as well as several small drill rooms for the instruction of squads of recruits, etc. As the whole attention of the regiment has been directed to securing a place on which drill rooms, etc., can be erected, the plans for such rooms and buildings have not been matured, nor can the expense be named until the architects have properly considered the subject, and a plan is adopted. When this and the expense are known, the regiment will of course give immediate consideration to the ways and means to procure the necessary funds. The site is entirely satisfactory, and it is believed that ten years hence will be regarded as more satisfactory than any that has been named. A map prepared by Colonel Clark, showing the residence of the present officers and members of the regiment, shows that more than one-half of the regiment would be as well accommodated as to distance at Sixty-sixth street, as they are now accommodated at Tompkins Market. It is confidently believed that rapid transit will be an accomplished fact, by the time the armory is completed. In that event, the armory at Sixty-sixth street could be reached in less time from the lower part of the city than the present armory is reached at the present time. The Harlem railroad, will, undoubtedly, be extended down town from Forty-second street depot, and a station (way) is being provided at Seventieth street in the Fourth avenue improvement. As this regiment was nearly ten years in obtaining the Tompkins Market armory, after it commenced a movement in that direction, and as it has been six years in securing a site for a new armory, it is a great undertaking, and when the armory is built, we want to see it creditable to the regiment, to the National Guard, and to the city. But it will certainly be built in due time, and the Seventh intends to keep pegging away at it until it is an accomplished fact. An erroneous idea prevails among many that it is very expensive to belong to the Seventh. The contrary, however, is the fact. The regiment never assesses its members for anything beyond the regular dues, for music and armory expenses; any expenses beyond those which are necessary are voluntary. And in connection with this armory building the regiment does not intend and positively will not assess the members of the regiment to build a new armory, etc. Anything that may be done in that direction will be by voluntary subscription.

**CREEDMOOR—THE RIFLE PRACTICE BILL.**—It was fully expected that the range at Creedmoor would be ready for use on May 1, but owing to the unprecedented stormy weather during the past month, the work of repairing the embankment could not be completed by May 1 and the range opened. The opening will be duly announced, and the range will probably be ready for the use of the members in the course of a week. The conditions for the international match between the Irish and American riflemen, have finally been definitely settled. Mr. A. B. Leech of Dublin, has accepted on behalf of the Irish team, the amendment to the programme proposed by the Amateur Rifle Club, and has consented to bring over at least six men to shoot in the match.

The appended bill, which has just become a law, is of considerable interest to the public, and particularly to the National Guard. It is a portion of a systematic plan now being carried out by the Adjutant-General for the promotion of rifle practice throughout the State, which includes the establishment of rifle ranges in different districts, and the expenditure by each organization in the National Guard of a certain amount of ammunition annually by them, under proper supervision. An order requiring each of the New York and Brooklyn regiments to thus practice at Creedmoor during the summer, will shortly be issued, the State providing ammunition and

transportation, and the scores made being reported and published in the Adjutant General's Report.

The following is the text of the bill for the promotion of rifle practice in the National Guard which passed the New York Legislature April 27, and became a law.

**SECTION 1.** There shall be in the Inspector-General's Department an assistant inspector-general, with the rank of colonel, in addition to those now prescribed by law, to be known as general inspector of rifle practice, who shall be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief and whose commission shall expire with the time for which the Governor may have been elected.

**SEC. 2.** There shall also be in each division a division inspector of rifle practice with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in each brigade a brigade inspector of rifle practice with the rank of captain, who shall be appointed and hold their commissions in the manner prescribed by law for division and brigade staff officers.

**SEC. 3.** It shall be the duty of the general inspector of rifle practice to exercise general supervision over the rifle practice of the National Guard; to inspect or cause to be inspected, from time to time, armories, ranges, and practice grounds, and see that the prescribed regulations for rifle practice are carried out by the National Guard, and that proper returns thereof are made, and to report direct to General Headquarters, from time to time, the improvement in marksmanship among the uniformed forces, together with all other matters appertaining to his duties.

**SEC. 4.** Commandants of divisions, brigades, regiments, or companies shall furnish to the general inspector of rifle practice such information as he shall require in regard to the rifle practice of their commands, and as to the number and condition of all targets or other military property of the State issued to their respective commands for use in rifle practice; and if, at the conclusion of his inspection of any armory, range, or practice ground he shall find any property appertaining to rifle practice, which ought to be kept therein, missing, injured, unfit for use, or deficient in any such range or practice ground is dangerous, he shall forthwith report the facts in respect thereto to General Headquarters. He may, from time to time, examine the officers upon the theory and practice of marksmanship and upon the system of instruction in rifle practice.

**SEC. 5.** It shall also be his duty to attend the annual competition for the "State prize," and, as far as practicable, all other general competitions in marksmanship among the National Guard, and see that such competitions are conducted with fairness, and according to the prescribed regulations. He shall make an annual report to General Headquarters, in which he shall state the result of all competitions in marksmanship for any prizes offered by the State, with the names of the winners, together with such suggestions as he may see fit.

**SEC. 6.** The division and brigade inspectors of rifle practice shall have supervision of all matters appertaining to rifle practice within the limits of their respective commands, under the directions of the commandants of such organizations, respectively, as above prescribed for the general inspector of rifle practice; they shall report to such general inspector of rifle practice, whenever required by him, the condition of rifle practice in their respective divisions, brigades, or regiments, and what practice of that description has been carried on during any period, and shall also, at his request, report to him upon any matter relating to rifle practice which may require examination, within their respective division or brigade districts. They shall attend the competitions for any prizes that may be offered by the State to the command to which they are attached, and see that the same are conducted with fairness and according to the prescribed regulations, and report to the Adjutant-General the result of all such competitions, with the names of the winners, together with such suggestions as they may see fit to make.

**SEC. 7.** No avenue, street, or public highway shall be laid out, extended into or opened through the grounds of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor.

**SEC. 8.** Before any targets or appurtenances are furnished by the State, a certified copy of the by-laws and other regulations of the association shall be filed and approved by him, and bonds in such sum as shall be required by the commissary-general of ordnance shall be given to him to secure the care and custody of such property.

**SEC. 9.** The general inspector of rifle practice and the brigadier-general of the district in which a range is located must be constituted permanent ex-officio members of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association, before such association or the National Rifle Association shall receive any of the benefits of this act; and such brigadier-general shall have the same authority to direct the range within his district by any of the organizations of his command, without compensation, as is now given to the commanding officers of the First and Second divisions, with reference to the ranges of the National Rifle Association; provided that not less than one-fourth of the targets of such associations and of the National Rifle Association shall be at all times reserved for the use of members.

**SEC. 10.** For the purpose of preserving the property of the State and of the rifle associations, and of preventing accidents and maintaining order upon such ranges, the officers and employees of such associations and of the National Rifle Association are hereby vested with the powers of constables when in the performance of their duty and wearing such badge of office as shall be prescribed by the National Rifle Association, and all persons trespassing upon such ranges, or injuring any of the targets or other property situated thereon, or willfully violating any of the regulations established to maintain order, preserve property, or prevent accidents, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

**SEC. 11.** The range of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor, or any grounds hereafter acquired by that or any other rifle association for rifle practice, and toward the purchase of which the State has contributed, shall not be sold, mortgaged or otherwise alienated from use in rifle practice without the written consent of at least two-thirds of the board of directors of such association, including a majority of the ex-officio members of said board, and without the written consent of the Adjutant-General of the State.

**SEC. 12.** Section five, chapter 699, laws of 1872, is hereby amended to read as follows:

**SEC. 5.** It shall also be the duty of the treasurer of the National Rifle Association, and the treasurer of all other rifle associations authorized by this act, to file with said comptroller and with the Adjutant-General of the State, within twenty days after the first days of January and July in each year, a detailed account of all receipts and expenditures of such associations during the previous six months, verified by such treasurers under oath; it shall also be the duty of the presidents of such rifle associations to file in the Adjutant-General's Office, within twenty days after the first day of January in each year, a return in detail of the property and its condition, and the directors of the National Rifle Association hereafter elected shall be chosen from and elected by the life members of such association.

**SEC. 13.** This act shall take effect immediately.

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—COMPANY B, Forty-seventh Infantry, will celebrate its thirty-third anniversary, at the Wall House, Brooklyn, E. D., on the evening of May 4.

—COMPANY B, Seventh Infantry, Captain Van Norden, will celebrate its sixty-eighth anniversary at Delmonico's on the evening of May 6.

—A PHOTOGRAPH of the celebrated "Irish team" the winners of the Elcho Shield in 1873 at Wimbledon, England, is on exhibition at Conlin's Shooting Gallery, 930 Broadway.

—THE Senate, in executive session, on April 24, confirmed the appointment of Senator W. P. Wood as major-general of the Sixth division of the National Guard of the State of New York, whose name was sent in by the Governor.

—THE Seventy-first armory lease was "laid on the table" by the Board of Supervisors at the meeting on Thursday. As this lease expired May 1 (Friday), the regiment is now nominally without an armory. Still, we presume the landlord will not eject the regiment just yet.

—THE "United Train Artillery," a reconstituted "charter" infantry company of Providence, Rhode Island, on the evening of April 22, celebrated the ninety-eighth anniversary of its organization. This command is one of the crack companies of Rhode Island, and was formerly commanded by Colonel Harry Allen, so long and favorably known among the National Guard of New York and other States. Under Colonel Allen the U. T. A. won a record as a militia organization which it has never lost.

—CAPTAIN Harry Crane, of the Eleventh brigade, Second division, and one of the well-known firm of Shannon, Miller and Crane, of New York, is now in Europe on a pleasure tour, having received a three months' leave of absence. Captain Crane is one of the most efficient and genial officers of the National Guard, and will doubtless come home well stored with foreign military knowledge and able to tell us how much better our Regulars and Volunteers are than those on the other side of the Atlantic.

—ADJUTANT-GENERAL RATHBONE, during his visit to the city last week, was entertained at dinner at the New York Hotel by General Shaler and his staff. Colonel Fowler and Colonel Vilmar, former members of the staff, joined in the entertainment, which was one of those easy, social reunions for which the First division staff show such admirable talent. There was plenty of good cheer and some excellent talking, but no formal speaking; and between the Irish humor of Mehan and the Yankee shrewdness of Fowler there was an abundant display of witty interchanges, keeping the table alive until the assembly finally broke up shortly before midnight.

—ON the occasion of the moonlight (?) parade last week Adjutant Fingado, of the Thirty-second, made his debut, and his horse made his exit. The adjutant and the horse, however, participated afterwards in the parade. Adjutant Treat, of the Forty-seventh, was less fortunate, for as he joined the line his horse got his "back up," took the double line, and, minus a sword and the quadruped, the gallant adjutant retired to the armory to await the arrival of the regiment. Lieutenant Melzer, of the troop, also experienced a mishap, but "man and beast" are well. Williamsburg horses evidently cannot stand fire, let alone moonlight. What has become of that military riding school? Is this the result of all the instruction received in horsemanship?

—THE recent inspection tour of the Inspector-General of this State has called forth in full force the newspaper critics of the vicinity who, like camp followers, have followed this officer from organization to organization, and watched the inspection proceedings with critical eyes, and with sharpened pencils noted down each movement. The majority of these criticisms of the daily press has called forth the ridicule of all military men, and has placed many of the would-be critics in any thing but a creditable position. For instance, one writer wants to know why a certain brigade commander of the Second division don't teach his staff how to keep step during the review and inspection? Another asks how a certain military critic (meaning possibly an attaché of this paper) could possibly state that the military movements of a band were inferior, and then announce that the dress parade of the battalion was admirable. Still another critic, in speaking of the inspection of a company of cavalry, dismounted, remarks "that the marching of the men was very slow, but this was probably on account of the absence of horses." This is only a small sample of the kind of criticism the poor soldiers of the militia have to undergo.

—CAPTAIN COX and Lieutenant Cardoso of the Seventy-first Infantry, have appealed from the decision of the State Examining Board. In the case of Captain Cox, at least, we expected this would be the case. There is something remarkable in the tenacity with which this latter officer holds on to his rank. All efforts previous to this last, to rid the National Guard of his services, have been unavailing, and it would seem that even the State "Gullotine," after cutting off his head is to be made to put it on again. In general estimation, the State Examining Board is the "star chamber" of the National Guard, and he who enters its presence, leaves rank behind. Not so, however, with our invincible friend Cox. However, as the proceedings of this board have been reviewed and approved by the commander-in-chief, we do not see what effect an appeal can have in the matter. Still Captain Cox proposed to make one more struggle for rank in the State service, and his persistency may deserve success. His record stands thus: twice or thrice unsuccessfully court-martialed, then tried before the State Board, found wanting and ordered to retire. To this, even, he now objects. Pray, what shall we do with so persistent an officer?

—THE bill providing for the improvement of Tompkins Square was returned from the Assembly with a message that it had been non-concurred in, and requesting a committee of conference to confer with the committee already appointed by the House. President Robinson appointed Senators Grose, Booth, and Cox as such committees. This park is now the only place which provides for the out door drills of the troops of the First division, and if the effort to lay it out in grass similar to the other parks of the city is successful, the division will have to hold its inspection, parades, and drills either in the narrow streets or within the limited precincts of the armory. It is said that in the neighborhood of a hundred thousand dollars has already been expended on Tompkins Square "laying out." At one time it was entirely paved with some new fangled concrete, then a portion of this dug up, trees planted, the sides sodded, and again "laid out." After this the expensive concrete was removed, and the grounds levelled off with sand. It now presents a very fair parade ground, but if it is to be again made the object of another "lay out," we fear the taxpayers will be the parties in reality "laid out."

—ON Monday evening the Separate Troop Cavalry, Eleventh brigade, Captain John Kreischer, celebrated its twenty-third annual ball at Military Hall, Williamsburg. The hall was decorated with military insignia, and a large size oil painting of General Meserole (the property of the troop) was one of the ornaments which added considerably to the tasteful arrangement of the decorations. Frank's Twenty-eighth regiment band furnished the music, and the "handsome women and brave men" enjoyed the dance until cock-crow. During the evening Captain Kreischer was presented with a large and elegant oil painting of himself in full uniform on horseback, by the company, as a token of their regard and in recognition of his services. Captain Kreischer has been an active member of the company twenty-two years. Among those present were General J. V. Meserole, Assistant Adjutant-General Wm. R. Bunker, and Captains Van Mater and Manning, of the Eleventh brigade staff; Colonels Henry Edw. Koehr and Joseph Burger, Majors John Timmes, M. J. Peiry, and Fred. J. Karcher, Captains P. Schlegel, L. Bossert, P. Reitzner, Wm. Heerd, H. M. Schmidt, and others.

NEVADA.—Captain D. S. Smith, commanding the Washington Guard, of Virginia City, has been elected major of the First battalion, Second brigade. First division, N. S. M. This battalion is composed of the three companies "Montgomery," "Emmet," and "Sarsfield" Guards. Major Smith is considered one of the most enterprising officers of far off Nevada, and will doubtless through his energies develop as fine a battalion as he has a company. We trust, however, he will drop the "Guard" designations and take up the real military titles of the companies comprising his battalion. There is already too much of this old time "Guard" military. Let the Nevada militia show the same progress as some of its companies have already exhibited in drill and rifle practice.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The National Guard of this State comprised, prior to August last, 338 companies, 160 of which have since been disbanded, making the force now twenty-one divisions of 178 companies, fifty-three below the State's allotted quota. According to the report of Adjutant-General Latta for 1873, it takes just twenty-one major-generals and only two brigadier-generals to manage this force, which in the aggregate numbers 9,040. The First division, Major-General Provost, headquarters at Philadelphia, numbers on paper, 2,200, and the Eighteenth, Major-General Pearson, headquarters at Pittsburg, 1,100. These two com-

made comprise the largest and best portion of the troops of the State, the other divisions being composed of two or more companies, the largest division numbering 625, the others averaging about 300 each, the smallest being 100 officers and men, including the major-general and staff. From this it is natural to infer that Pennsylvania either wants more troops or less major-generals. The Adjutant-General in his report very truly says:

Where at all practicable, regimental and battalion organizations have been or will be formed. The day for the company existence, as such alone, has long since passed. No encouragement should be given to independent bodies to be hereafter formed. All companies must enter the service with the understanding that they are the prescribed unit upon which to found a new regimental command, or make part of one that already exists. It has not been possible, under the existing laws, to fully reorganise all company commands. Our military laws, though much improved, are not yet in that perfect system which will enable the service to produce the best results. Their revision and codification is necessary. Some provision should be made, either by State, municipal, or county authorities, to provide suitable armories for purposes of drill and storing of arms, equipment, and accoutrements. The 64th section of the act approved May 4, 1864, P. L. 232, makes an attempt in this behalf, but it is now virtually inoperative. It should be so amended as to be made available. This is an expense which the officers and men of the service should not be compelled to bear. It would seem to be better if the law should provide that the money should be performed, and pay the troops for its actual performance, as is done in many of the States which support a well regulated militia system.

It would be impossible properly to compensate any one for the full amount of time and attention he must render to secure perfection. Every effort should be made to relieve as much as possible from actual individual outlay when the volunteer is called upon to do duty. The appropriation under which we are now working goes towards it, and its good results are manifest. An increase to the extent suggested is, however, certainly required. These, with many other matters which need not be here detailed, together with an extended experience of their practical workings, induce the opinion that the entire laws should be remodelled, revised, corrected, and codified.

The disbursements under the supplemental act of 1873 show that the State Military Board has so managed its trust as to keep the money within the appropriation to the extent of \$34,305.99, the sum directly appropriated being \$32,000, and the amount expended being but \$2,794.01.

The conclusions from these reports should indicate, together with such observations as have not been especially noted, that the service, though yet in its infancy, will soon, with care and encouragement, be established upon a secure and firm foundation. Its officers and men must recollect that upon their conduct and bearing greatly depends the reputation which it will hold in the community. Gentlemanly deportment, strict attention to all requirements of good breeding, high soldierly bearing, marked good behavior, the erect carriage, the firm, measured steps, whether in ranks or dismissed, but always whilst in uniform, will so win the good will of our people, that they will be compelled to look upon the National Guard as something of which Pennsylvania may well be proud. A generous public will foster it, a press, ever ready to serve the right, will lend its support, and our soldiery will then be assured that they have behind them a wall of strength that will ever maintain them so long as they continue to well demean themselves. The public press have ever accorded to the service its hearty aid and co-operation. To a continuance of its favors we confidently look. Opinions of the people, who cannot at all times observe our displays and doings, may be, by its comments, favorably moulded. Its help, encouragement, support, and countenance will insure the National Guard a position as a component element in the body politic which we are determined it shall fill. Though no rude alarmist, trouble, dissension, and disorder may at times call for the speedy summoning of an armed force to assist the civil authorities to suppress and quell riot. It is then that both people and press can best test the efficacy and determine the propriety of generously maintaining a well-organized and disciplined militia.

**RHODE ISLAND.**—The new Quartermaster-General of this State, Brigadier-General Charles R. Dennis, formerly commandant of the First Light Infantry regiment of Providence, was the recipient last week of an order for the promotion to which he had been promoted, the generous gift of his comrades of the Light Infantry. The presentation took place at the armory of the regiment on the occasion of a battalion drill. General Dennis, who entered the armory, by special invitation, to witness the drill, was received with great demonstration of welcome by the Infantry, to which he responded in a few pleasant words. Chaplain Webb then addressed Quartermaster-General Dennis briefly upon the pleasant relations that have always existed between the members of the Infantry and himself in every position he had held in the company and regiment, their regret at his resignation, and pride in his unanimous election as quartermaster-general by the General Assembly. In conclusion the chaplain formally presented the quartermaster-general with a complete brigadier-general's uniform, including a chaparran, epaulettes, sash, belt, dress sword, gloves, and spurs. General Dennis warmly thanked his commanding officer for the appropriate and surprising gift, and after three ringing Infantry cheers had been given for General Dennis, he retired to the officers' room, at the request of the members, and donned his new uniform and returned to the hall in full dress as brigadier-general, where he remained a few moments for "inspection" of his new outfit. The outfit cost some two hundred dollars, the equipments, which are very handsome, being furnished by Messrs. Shannon, Miller and Crane, of New York.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—The following from the Boston Herald gives anything but a glowing account of the cadet organizations of Boston and vicinity. It says:

We have in our community almost an army of boys and young men who are inflated with military ardor, and whose enthusiasm is susceptible of being kindled to a blaze by the tap of the "spirit-stirring drum," the shrill squeak of the car-piercing fife, or a glance at a military arm of any description. They strive to emulate the example and renown of companies of militia which have gained notoriety in the field of tactical competition, and are commanded by young men who are brimful of military ardor and thoroughly competent in their own minds to command a regiment of militia if need be. While the public should not be slow to appreciate the desire of young men to prepare for war in time of peace, there is a point at which this military spirit should be checked. Before giving the reasons therefore it may be well to state that this seems an insignificant subject to dilate upon, but the rapid growth of companies of amateur "cadets" necessitates a ventilation of the matter. The practice is for twenty or thirty boys to meet and organize a company by electing officers. A room, or "armory," is procured, and a general "patching up" is had in order to procure guns, roundabouts, etc. Some of the lads are furnished with money by their parents, while others, who cannot fall back upon this source of supply, are obliged to devise ways and means for "keeping their ends up," and the writer is aware of instances where young men have fallen into the hands of the law and been subjected to punishments in the courts. Herein is the first demoralizing influence. The congregation of so many boys leads to a great deal of mischief, and the officers, at least, evince a desire to ape the manners of men, carrying their emulation so far in this direction as to frequent drinking saloons after evening parades. There may be exceptions to this practice, particularly in cases where "cadets" are responsible to some authority higher than that of their officers. Indeed, several companies of "Temperance Cadets" acknowledge as supreme the authority of the pastor of the church with which they are connected; but even in these cases they need watching in order to avert demoralizing tendencies. Again, the law forbids parades under arms, and on one occasion an order was in preparation at General Headquarters discouraging the practice. In the event of a riot the guns and bayonets with which these young men are armed would render valuable service to those composing the mob, and they could be easily organized. Therefore, it will be seen that in addition to the demoralizing influence, the existence of the amateur "cadets" is in direct violation of law and should not be tolerated except under restrictions.

## ELECTRICAL WARFARE.

We published a few weeks ago a large part of a paper read before the London Society of Telegraphic Engineers, by Mr. Nathaniel J. Holmes, on "Electrical Torpedo Defences." The paper led to an interesting discussion, a report of which we take from London newspapers.

Captain McEvoy, United States, agreed with Mr. Holmes as to the unreliability of mechanical torpedoes, and also with Professor Abel, that they could not be wholly dispensed with. He expressed his belief that the torpedo which blew up the monitor *Tecumseh*, in James River, was the only electrical torpedo on record that ever destroyed a vessel in actual war. At Mobile, were none; at Wilmington, a few not used; at Charleston, was a very large one containing 800 lbs. of powder, over which one of the largest Federal ironclads lay for hours to bombard Fort Sumter. All efforts to explode it failed, owing, as it proved, to the wires having been accidentally cut through in the sand by the wheel of an ammunition wagon.

The discussion was then adjourned. At the next meeting Mr. Holmes resumed the subject, observing that an electrical system of torpedo mines for land-defence was a much more difficult task than the protection of a coast by like means.

The arrangements occasionally adopted during recent wars were never brought into play, consequently no precedents really existed to guide the military engineer. With sea-mines, a defence might be established in twenty-four hours; on land the arrangements should be made, if possible, before the enemy is in the field. Originally it was intended that the chief approaches to Paris, in the war of 1871, should have been covered by means of a series of submarine electric mines; and a very efficient system had been prepared, and would have been carried out, by which all approaches into the city would have been effectually closed except at a vast destruction of life. Time would not have admitted of any such special system of defence as he would suggest should be carried into effect for every system of permanent defence where electric mines are to be employed as an auxiliary to the range of artillery; but still sufficient time remained to have made every approach around Paris impregnable to the advance of the Prussian Army by the placing of mines without the lines of fortifications under cover of the guns of the several forts, and other mines within the line of fortifications, controlled by observing-stations from the top of some of the more prominent public buildings. By this means, a treble line of effective defence would have been established: 1st. That at a distance beyond the range of projectiles from the forts, and which would have operated against the establishment of the Prussian batteries upon the heights surrounding Paris, and the firing from which caused so much destruction to private property; 2nd. The defence afforded by the artillery of the several forts; 3rd. That of the secret service fougade within the lines of fortification, closing the approaches into Paris. One or two well-directed "shots" would have terminated the march of the most enthusiastic general, ignorant as he would be of the nature of this internal defence. It is fearful to contemplate the amount of death and destruction that would have taken place had these mines been laid and sprung. Grape-shot, segment-shell, and the mitrailleuse in their destructive effects could not be compared for a moment with the fearful *Aceldama* they would have caused. These and mines, concealed beneath the surface of the ground, and constructed in the form of a shallow inverted cone, into the apex of which the bursting charge is placed, calculated to "throw" the superincumbent mass—composed of some hundred tons of broken granite and paving stones—would be about as deadly a fougade as could well be conceived; on its explosion death is sown broadcast, and the successive explosion of two or three such "detonators" would almost annihilate the advancing columns of an army. As it was, the indecision of the French Governmental heads of departments deferred the consideration of this all-important system of defence until it was too late to be made available.

The Prussian army fast advancing upon Paris, and gaining position after position, frustrated any organized scheme of long-range defence, while at the same time the Government of Great Britain having declared that telegraph stores and coals were contraband of war, effectually prevented the proposed defensive measures being carried into effect. The value of electrical mines for military defence is greatly enhanced when the same are laid down as a permanent system auxiliary to that of forts and earth-works for the maintenance of any special fortified position, because it is then quite easy to extend the wires without detection to distances covering the approach beyond the range of guns. Properly trenching into the earth at depths not less than from eight to ten feet, the wires would be as secure from injury as most submarine cables lying in deep water. The chambers to contain the charge should likewise be constructed in a permanent manner. At a comparatively small expenditure, masonry might be employed in the construction of water-tight compartments, wherein the charge could be deposited for any period without detriment to its explosive properties. If a charge can be submerged for thirteen months under water, as was the case with the James River mine, a military defence properly laid could be maintained for an indefinite time.

Noting the arrangements made by Baron Ebner for the defence of Venice in 1859, as constituting an epoch in the history of torpedo-engineering, and adverting to the late accident at Woolwich, with a mechanical, self-propelling, fish-torpedo, Mr. Holmes concluded by saying his object had been not so much to advocate any special system of manipulation, or to discuss the practical details of apparatus, as to point out that the true value of the electric torpedo defence consists in the employment of the direct action of the current as alone affording that security without which no torpedo system can be trustworthy.

Herr von Treuenfeld said that he wished to be allowed

to draw the attention of Mr. Holmes to the fact that there had been another torpedo war of, perhaps, equal importance, and of longer duration than that in the United States in 1864. It was a war which, during four years, was operated with torpedoes. It lasted six years altogether, and torpedoes managed to keep back a navy of more than fifteen ironclads and fifty or sixty men-of-war during a period of four years. He alluded to the war between the republic of Paraguay on the one side, and the empire of Brazil, the republic of Argentina, and the republic of Uruguay, on the other side. The republic of Paraguay was blockaded during six years by the Brazilian fleet, consisting at times, as he said, of as many as sixty men-of-war and fifteen ironclads, and by the Brazilian army, and the army of the two other countries, which were composed sometimes of as many as 80,000 men. He was several times in charge of the torpedo department in the republic of Paraguay. They used chiefly mechanical torpedoes, as they had no materials in the country for anything else, and they had to manufacture everything themselves; and by means of these mechanical torpedoes, this immense fleet, combined with an army of from 70,000 to 100,000 men, was for four years kept from making any rapid advance. He also tried to use electrical torpedoes, but in consequence of the blockade, he was unable to obtain proper materials. His assistant engineer, Hans Fischer, who died in the war, succeeded in manufacturing cables, but under great difficulties, as the soldiers had to go out to tap the india-rubber trees, and draw the milk. This made the supply deficient. He mentioned these facts, as he believed they had never been printed, and might be very little known amongst torpedo engineers. In the war to which he referred, at least 300 torpedoes were laid down. Mechanical torpedoes were very useful when electrical materials were not at hand, and their existence was, perhaps, the reason why this war lasted for six years instead of being finished in one. The torpedoes were moored, and had chemical fuses in glasses which broke when struck. The electrical torpedoes were ignited with platinum wire. In reply to Professor Abel, the speaker said he was the only survivor of all those engaged with the torpedoes. Those who did not blow themselves up died during the war.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

An ex-English officer who once out-ranked Sir Garnet Wolseley in his own regiment is now a reporter on a New York evening paper.

The sum required in the ensuing year to meet the claims of officers arising out of the abolition of the purchase system in the British army is £657,000.

The Khedive of Egypt took military possession of the Suez Canal, and M. De Lesseps yielded to the decision of the International Tonnage Commission as to the tolls to be exacted.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY stepped over the heads of 165 seniors to the rank of Major-General. The same gazette that announces Sir Garnet Wolseley's promotion also gives notification of that of Colonel MacLagan, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers. Major-General MacLagan has superseded 235 seniors.

The German Squadron which has lately cruised in Spanish waters as a protection to German commerce has now finally dispersed. The *Elizabeth* has been ordered to Yokohama, the *Frederick Karl* is to take part in the naval manoeuvres in the German and Baltic Oceans, and the *Meteor* has sailed for the Bosphorus.

To prevent the corrosion of the copper on ship bottoms, Sir Humphrey Davy recommended that pieces of zinc should be placed in contact with the copper: by that means the corrosion of the copper was prevented, but the zinc corroded and wasted very rapidly. Since that time the Admiralty have had some more precise experiments made on this subject, and it has been found that, when in contact, lead promotes the corrosion of copper, and copper promotes the corrosion of iron.

The Russian Ministry of War has offered three prizes of 5000, 3000, and 2000 roubles respectively, for the best treatise on the duties of cavalry in warfare at the present day. The books or essays need not necessarily be written in Russian. The one obtaining the first prize will be printed and published by the Government, and any profit accruing from its sale will be handed over to the author in addition to the prize, aspirants for which are invited to apply for particulars to the general staff.

A PAPER communicated to the *Societe Minérale Corinthe* by M. Hufeld gives an account of the actual production of steel in Germany. For a long period the engineers and ironmasters stood out obstinately against the new methods of steel making, they would have no other than puddled steel for rails; of late, however, the reaction has become complete, and no branch of the iron trade has exhibited such an extraordinary extension as that of the manufacture of the new kinds, and the large demand which arose at the conclusion of the war with France has caused the creation of a large number of steel works; when they are all in full working order the production will be colossal, and it is pretty clear that the home demand will not occupy them all. The greater number of these are in the Westphalian district, but many are also scattered about over the country.

The London *Broad Arrow* says: The Army of the United States has been dwindling rapidly ever since the close of the war with the South, and at this time numbers only 35,000 men, rank-and-file. This would seem to be small enough compared with the "bloated armaments" of Europe, but the Congress at Washington has now cut it down to 25,000 men. An attempt was made to reduce the numbers of officers in the same proportion, but this failed; and so the army will now be a skeleton, which may be clothed with flesh whenever the country requires it. There are ten regiments of cavalry, five of artillery, twenty-five of infantry, and one each of ordnance and engineers—so that, on an average, a regiment will now have but 595 men. Now that the

South is at peace, there is really no use for an army here, save to garrison the forts on the coast and to keep the Indians in check—and 25,000 men are probably enough for these purposes.

A letter in the *Cologne Gazette* from Rio de Janeiro says that since Brazil and the Argentine Republic fought and conquered side by side in the war with Paraguay, they have been in a state of constant discontent as regards each other's proceedings, which has several times threatened to break out in open hostilities. The situation has now again become very alarming. Brazil is full of suspicion at the gradual increase of the military force of the Argentine Republic, and many people say the Government should not wait until the Republic shall have increased its stock of breech-loaders and guns and obtained the iron-clads it has ordered in Europe. The latter were expected to arrive at Buenos Ayres in the following month. The old dispute about the Island of Martin Garcia has also been revived. This island commands the junction of the Uruguay and the Parana, and consequently the whole of the navigation from the river La Plata into the intermediate territory. It has therefore, although belonging to the Argentine Republic, been neutralized by a treaty under the guarantee of England and France, in so far that no power is to be permitted to make use of the island for the purpose of preventing the free navigation of the above rivers. The Argentine Republic has now established a penal settlement on the island, and erected buildings which it alleges are intended to prevent the escape of the convicts, but which the Brazilians believe to be available for fortifications. It is even suspected that a number of heavy guns are about to be placed on the island. Another cause of alarm is the report that the Argentine Republic is getting up an insurrection in Paraguay against the Brazilian army of occupation. Matters have gone so far that the Brazilian Government has considerably strengthened its fleet on the La Plata; Commodore Baron de Laguna has proceeded thither with a corvette to assume the chief command, and four iron-clads were to follow him, while a military force was to proceed to Paraguay to guard the capital.

The *Allgemeine Militair-Zeitung* says: "that it must be borne in mind for the future that it will be necessary to take military considerations more and more into account when the extension or construction of railways is in question." At the present moment the experience gained in the war of 1870-71 is being utilised in order to get the greatest possible results out of these means of communication, so important in war time. Hence, revictualling stations are being established in a permanent manner in the most favorable positions, and their accommodation is so increased that in case of war the military trains will be able to find at them all the necessary means of revictualling. Staff officers of high rank will be employed annually to inspect the railways, the material, the roadway, the stations, the warehouses, etc. Special branch lines will be made to all the strong places and points of importance in the country, and wherever space admits of it, large military stations will be erected, capable of embarking an entire division at once. One will be made at Berlin, and others at Cologne, Mayence, and Straßburg. The rolling stock is to be increased, so that when time admits of it the field army will be carried in third and fourth class carriages, and thus only horses, artillery, and material will be carried in the baggage wagons, open wagons, or trucks. Similar measures will be carried out in Bavaria.

The *Invalide Russes* confirms the statement that an account of the late campaign in Khiva is about to be published, adding that the Emperor has approved of the project, which is to be carried out at the expense of the State under the superintendence of Aide-de-Camp General Kaufmann, Governor-General of Turkestan and commander-in-chief of the Khivan expedition, and under the immediate direction of Major-General Trotsky, chief of the staff of Turkestan. This "History of the Khivan Campaign of 1873" will be edited by officers of the staffs of the three expeditionary columns, assisted by several persons who had the charge of scientific observations during the expedition, and will be in four parts. The first part will comprise the history of Russian movements in Central Asia from their commencement to the submission of Khiva in 1873, and will contain a complete resume of Russian relations with Central Asia up to the date of the expedition; a strategic study of the Khanate of Khiva and its roads; an explanation of the

motives which led to the campaign of 1873; the plan of the campaign; and an account of the formation and of the operation of all the expeditionary corps up to the taking of Khiva. The second part will be an account of the occupation of Khiva up to the time of the return of the Russian troops. The third part will give an account of the return of the troops; it will conclude the military recital, and complete the account of the conclusions which may with advantage be drawn from this campaign with respect to a war on the steppes. The fourth part will contain the scientific explorations, giving an account of all such work performed during the campaign—topographical, geodesical, meteorological, hydrological, zoological, botanical, geological, ethnographical, statistical, linguistic, and historical. The work will be illustrated with maps, itineraries, engravings, and official reports.

A SENSIBLE and notable letter to the *Indian Civil and Military Gazette* says: "Sir—I would again, most earnestly, draw the attention of your military readers to the enormous increase of artillery in the German army. The two divisions of their siege train have each forty of the 25 centimetre guns, besides 360 cannons of other sorts. There are now rifled guns and mortars carrying projectiles of 350 and 450 pounds. The largest guns we have for the field are 40-pounder Armstrongs. Now if we had to fight these monster guns with 40-pounders, I am afraid it would be a hard matter. Whilst we are all on tactics, the wise Germans are paying attention to the arm that is to cut down the soldier at the greatest distance, and the one that will be best able to overcome and drive off any artillery likely to be opposed to them. When we know that such is the case, are we wise to remain satisfied with the field guns of past days? It is no light matter, it is a subject that all military men are deeply interested in, as it is certain that in the next great war artillery will be brought into the field of such dominating power, as regards both numbers and weight of metal, as will astonish the world. We see the Germans are now preparing. We are told that these 350 and 450 pounders are for siege purposes!!! I will undertake to assert that these guns will be used in future battle fields, and not reserved for sieges alone; and if such is the case we may look out. Imagine an old 120 gun ship alongside the *Devastation*! Imagine the terrific effect of 450 pounds of iron into an ordinary field battery? It is no use to say we care not. Remember Sedan and be wise in time. I am not one who has ever feared a Russian invasion; but if that Power ever did attempt to invade *etia* Cabul, I believe our great strength would be in bringing powerful batteries of the type above described, to batter into 'chips' any guns that could be brought by the largest army in the world by such a route. Let us have our heaviest guns well up in our frontier forts. Let us increase the whole of our field artillery, and prepare to meet the guns of the period. If we do not do so, and our men have to oppose 9 and 12-pounders to the fire of even 200-pounders, it will be placing our splendid gunners and officers in a very critical position. Look less to tactics and more to your artillery."

THE history of the late war, says the *London Army and Navy Gazette*, by M. de Moltke, has naturally excited a great deal of curiosity in France. M. Wachter has just translated, for the benefit of his compatriots, that portion of the field marshal's narrative which relates to the attack on De Forton's cavalry on the morning of August 16. M. de Moltke says: "We had learned from the outposts that at the west of Vionville, and close to that village, there was a cavalry camp, in which the men were preparing their breakfast, and which was perfectly inactive. In fact, the hussars had not met any French patrol, even beyond Trouville. Schirmer's battery took up a position on a commanding height, and opened fire at easy range on Murat's dragoons, and especially on some squadrons which were taking their horses to drink. These troops were completely surprised. Major Kerber also placed himself on this height with other batteries, whilst our three regiments of cavalry took up a position to cover the artillery. The first shells threw the cavalry into fearful disorder. It is true that one squadron and a battery tried to stand their ground to the northwest of Vionville, but they were quickly driven back by the fire of the Prussian guns. At about 500 paces to the west of Vionville, at the cross roads of Mars la Tour and Tronville, is an eminence from which one can see all the country round. Major Kerber took his guns up there in order to fire on

the French infantry and cavalry camps at Rezonville.

The French camps, whilst they became the target of these batteries, were traversed and placed on the alert by the brigade of dragoons falling back in complete disorder, etc." All this differs essentially from the report of the same affair made by General de Forton, who made out that he received timely notice of the approach of the Germans, and that his patrols were driven in by infantry. He admitted that disorder had been caused by some shells falling amongst his baggage wagons, and alarming the civilian drivers, who took to their heels, followed in their flight by a certain number of dragoons. General Frossard, who commanded the Second Corps d'Armee, made a similar report. Lieutenant-Colonel Fay, however, in his relation of the affair, talks of the precipitate flight of the French outposts through the Second Corps, the divisions of Forton and Valabrie having been surprised in their camps at Vionville. The troops under General Frossard, a moment shaken by this sudden eruption, had only just time to stand to their arms. Captain de la Tour-du-Pin-Chambly, aide-de-camp to General Ladmirault, wrote a similar account, and so did Captain Derrocaul of the permanent staff of Metz. The last-named officer speaks of the shells falling amongst tents and horses, and close to General de Forton's table, thus warning him of the presence of the enemy. Two other French military writers confirm the report of M. de Moltke, and admit that the surprise of the French cavalry at Vionville was complete. It may be added that the German batteries opened fire at 1,600 yards, so close were they allowed to approach the French camp unseen.

The Office of the "Army and Navy Journal" has been removed to No. 23 Murray St.

#### BIRTHS.

HUGHES—At Greenwich, N. Y., April 16, a daughter to MARION HUGHES, wife of Capt. A. E. HUGHES, U. S. N.

#### MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

HENRY—McNair—At Danville, Livingston county, N. Y., April 23, BRUCE GUY V. HENRY, U. S. A., to JULIA FAULKNER, daughter of D. D. McNair, Esq.

#### DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

PARRY—At New Hope, Penn., April 13, Major EDWARD RANDOLPH PARRY, late U. S. Army, and was buried April 16th, in the family lot, at "Sabbary Burying Ground," Bucks County, Penn.

SUTORIUS—At Fort Sanders, Wyoming, T., April 9, of scarlet fever, FRANK ALEXANDER SUTORIUS, aged 5 years and 7 months, eldest son of Captain Alexander Sutorius, 3rd Cavalry, and Mercy M., his wife.

#### OBITUARY.

HERRON—HUMMEL—At a special meeting of "E" Troop Sixth Cavalry Literary Association, held at Fort Gibson, I. T., April 21, 1874, the following preamble and resolutions were announced and adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, in His All Wise Providence, to so suddenly remove from our midst our beloved fellow members and friends, Edward Herron and William Hummel, who, for their admirable qualities, stood high in the social estimation of this association, and who, for their energetic characters throughout, were so highly respected in their company; and

Whereas, We, with deep regret, feel called upon to pay this sad but too brief tribute to their memory. It is therefore Resolved, That, while we bow to our Divine Father's will, we feel that this association has lost very faithful companions, and our company good and faithful soldiers.

Resolved, That we tender to their bereaved relations our sincere and heartfelt sympathies in the hour of their deep affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of the deceased and to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for publication.

CHARLES F. SCHMIDT, }  
JOHN T. HOBAN, } Committee.  
H. M. WHEELER, }

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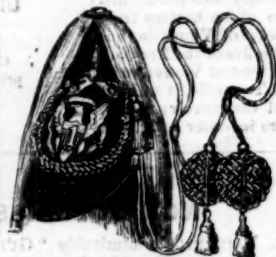
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